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NEWS BULLETIN

State Department of Social Welfare

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CALIFORNIA WELFARE

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THE NEWS BULLETIN
PUBLISHED BY
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD
ARCHIBALD B. YOUNG, CHAIRMAN
MRS. MARY E. BARKWILL — JOHN C. CUNEO
HEBER BROWN — BEN KOENIG
MRS. T. G. EMMONS — WILFORD H. HOWARD
MISS MARTHA A. CHICKERING
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

THIS NEWS BULLETIN IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE. WHILE INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF THOSE AGENCIES ADMINISTERING PUBLIC WELFARE IN CALIFORNIA, OTHER NAMES MAY BE ADDED TO THE MAILING LIST UPON REQUEST. INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, THE NEWS BULLETIN, STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 616 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD DEFINES TERMS OF OAS BUDGET POLICY REVIEW

Answer of December 28, 1942, from the Social Security Board gives California reassurance of the terms on which the State's budget method of need determination in Old Age Security has been experimentally approved.

Original notification of the Federal Board's approval to the State on November 25, 1942, had qualified its stand "with the understanding that the actual application of the plan and its effect upon the administration of the State's program for Old Age Security will be subject to review."

TERMS OF REVIEW OUTLINED

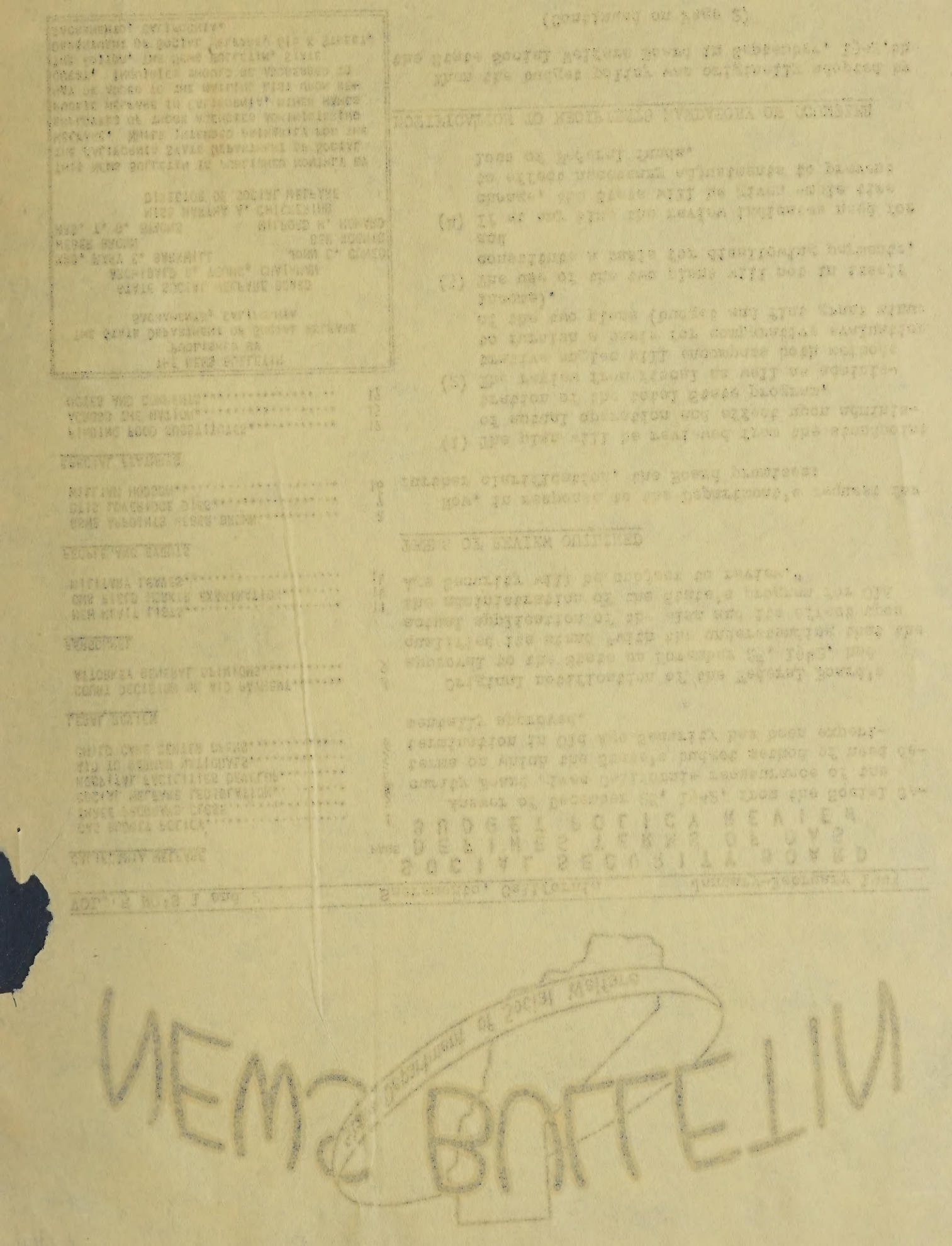
Now, in response to the Department's request for further clarification, the Board promises:

(1) The plan will be reviewed from the standpoint of actual operation and effect upon administration of the total State program.
(2) The review from fiscal as well as administrative angles will encompass both methods to furnish a basis for comparative evaluation of the two plans (budget and flat grant minus income).
(3) The use of the two plans will not in itself constitute a basis for disallowing payments, and
(4) If at any time the review indicates need for change, the State will be given ample time to effect necessary adjustments to prevent loss of Federal funds.

NOTIFICATION TO RECIPIENTS MANDATORY ON COUNTIES

When the budget policy was originally adopted by the State Social Welfare Board in September, 1942, the

(Continued on Page 2)


NEWS BULLETIN

counties were advised that all recipients of aid should be notified not later than November 1, 1942, of their privilege of electing either of the two methods. Some hesitation on the part of several counties to proceed in this manner resulted in a reminder from the Board at its December meeting to the effect that the regulation was mandatory.

DEVELOPMENTS UNDER THE POLICY

Most counties throughout the State have attempted to put the plan into operation as rapidly as possible, and by the end of November, 8500 Old Age Security recipients had selected the budget method. The average increase per case in these instances was $5.60.

At this rate, and with the further estimate that eventually 20% of the recipients will go on the budget basis, the biennial increase in Old Age Security for 1943-45 has been anticipated as approximating $3,862,800. Such an increase would raise the average grant to $37.75 as against $36.78 in November, 1942.

OTHER STATES USING BUDGET METHODS

Several other States including Oklahoma and Colorado have also been using various budget methods of need determination in recent months. In Colorado the recipient has been allowed to earn the difference between his actual grant and the $45.00 maximum permitted under the law, on a ruling of the Denver district court. This ruling is now under appeal of the State's Attorney General on the grounds that it contradicts the Federal Social Security Act.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN CALIFORNIA - December, 1942

AID	RECIPIENTS	EXPENDITURES
OLD AGE SECURITY	153,896	$5,680,602
AID TO NEEDY BLIND	6,964	326,937
AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN	28,463	667,731
INDIGENT AID	16,931	405,174

NEW BOARD MEMBER APPOINTED

Newest name on California's State Social Welfare Board is that of Heber James Brown, Oakland attorney.

Appointed January 2, 1943, to finish the thirteen day unexpired term of Melvyn Douglas, who resigned to join the nation's armed forces, Mr. Brown will continue on the Board until a successor is appointed.

Born in Alberta, Canada, Mr. Brown came to California in 1928. After studying at the Oakland College of Law, he was admitted to the bar in 1935, and has since been a practicing attorney in that city.

Married in 1930, Mr. Brown has four children, two boys and two girls. The youngest son is just one month old.

STATE CLOSES THREE WELFARE PROGRAMS

With food shortages replacing surpluses, and most of its unemployed returning to work, California along with the rest of the nation at last sends into liquidation its WPA, Stamp Plan, and Clothing Distribution programs.

Granted an "honorable discharge" by presidential proclamation on December 4, 1942, the WPA discontinued further certification of workers throughout California effective December 31, 1942. All projects with the exception of one group, the Nursery Schools, were scheduled to close as of January 31, 1943.

NURSERY SCHOOLS CONTINUE UNTIL FEBRUARY 15

Stay of life until February 15, 1943, has been granted the State's 116 WPA Nursery Schools in order to enable communities to make some provision for meeting continued needs in child care.

Being eligible to Federal funds under the Lanham Act, communities were advised early in December to make application through WPA, where allocations were desired to continue or expand the services formerly given by the projects. By January 15, 1943, however, only 20 schools had submitted applications.

Plans for closing or continuing the remaining projects are still undetermined, and will probably be gauged by the needs as they are felt in each individual community.

Figures Show --

Date	WPA Workers Certified To Employment
July, 1941	40,800
February, 1942	36,800
June, 1942	16,600

FOOD STAMP SALES STOP

Suspension of the Food Stamp Plan follows upon orders from Secretary Wickard of the Department of Agriculture, who has closed the sale of stamps throughout the nation effective March 1, 1943. Sale of stamps will continue in California through Saturday noon, February 27, 1943, and the stamps themselves can be used until March 31.

CHANGING NEEDS CURTAIL PROGRAM

As in the case of WPA the action was based upon the fact that needs which brought the plan into operation in 1939 no longer exist. Some idea of the diminishing need for the program is gained from figures which show that while more than 90,000 families participated in the plan in July, 1941, there were only 43,700 in June, 1942.

Responsibility for distribution of commodities through the Stamp Plan was transferred to the State Department of Social Welfare from SRA, along with WPA, in July, 1941.

****

STATE LEGISLATURE CONSIDERS SOCIAL WELFARE

***Of bills now before the California Legislature two hundred twenty-six pertain to social welfare, with bearing on the particular fields as indicated below:

BILL AFFECTS:	NO. BEFORE LEGISLATURE
General-SDSW	17
Personnel-State, county, city	55
Aid for Aged	55
" " Children	15
" " Blind	22
" " Disabled	2
" " Indigent	15
Boarding Homes, Institutions, and day nurseries	13
Juvenile Court, Youth Correction Authority, & Probation	28
Adoptions	4
TOTAL	226

RESPONSIBILITY IN ASSISTANCE TO GERMAN NATIONALS SHIFTED

With the Swiss Consul suspending assistance to German Nationals early in January, new responsibilities for this group may now fall to the War Services Enemy Alien program.

Although full information regarding changes in policy has not yet been received, it has been suggested that in instances where need arises as the result of restrictive U.S. Government action, the war services program take over the problem of assistance.

Action of the Swiss Consul in refusing further referrals of German Nationals who do not wish repatriation followed upon current instruction from his legation.

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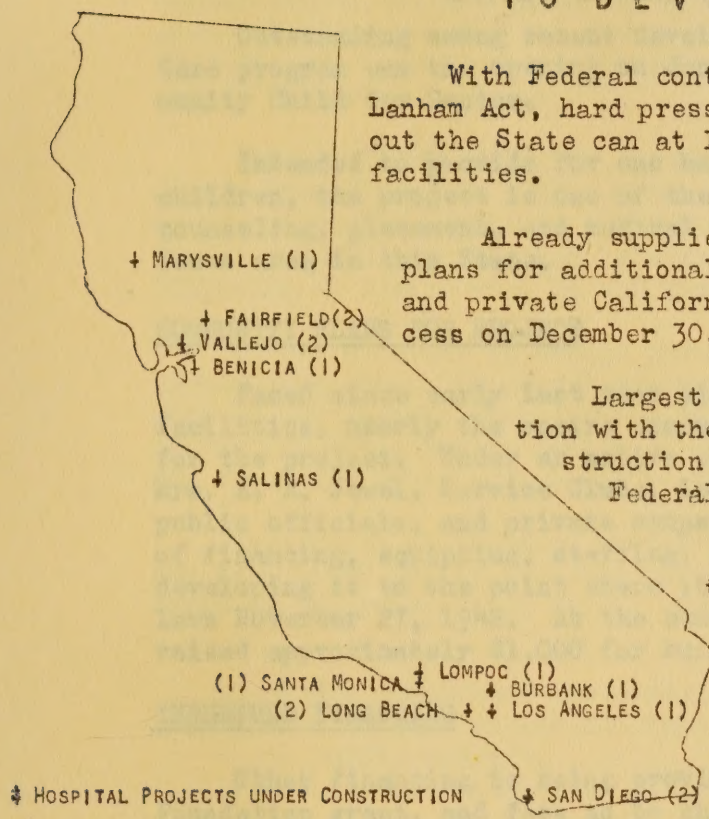
****

FEDERAL FUNDS GRANTED TO DEVELOP HOSPITALS



With Federal contributions made available under the Lanham Act, hard pressed defense area communities throughout the State can at last develop much needed hospital facilities.

Already supplied with $3,424,242.00 in Federal funds, plans for additional space and equipment in fifteen public and private California medical institutions were in process on December 30, 1942.

Largest single project will be that in connection with the Vallejo Community Hospital, where construction plans not yet under way call for a Federal contribution of $1,175,000.

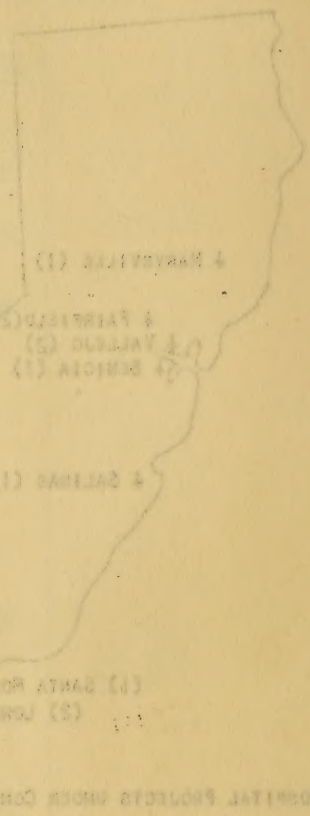
Other war industry centers utilizing the resources made available through the Lanham Act include Benicia, Burbank, Fairfield, Lompoc, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Marysville, Salinas, Santa Monica and San Diego.

Seven of the institutions involved are county. The others are under private or community management.

THANKS TO THE SEWING PROJECTS

Throughout the operation of WPA in California, accomplishments of the sewing projects were among the most outstanding in the program. These statistics for the fiscal year ending June, 1942, give some idea of the significance of the projects as they operated in 22 of the State's counties.

Average women employed each month	3500
Average ages of women.	over 55 years
Average number of garments produced monthly. . .	200,000
Value of monthly production.	$1,920,600
Average number of needy persons to whom articles distributed.	39,400



NAPA OPENS COMMUNITY CHILD CARE CENTER

Outstanding among recent developments in the California Child Care program was the opening on January 4, 1943 of the Napa Community Child Car Center.

Intended to provide for one hundred two-to-twelve-year-old children, the project is one of the first to offer day care, counseling, placement, and medical services to workers ina defense area in this State.

COMMUNITY PLANS FOR PROJECT

Faced since early last year with a growing need for day care facilities, nearly the entire community has entered into the plans for the project. Under an active county committee headed by Mrs. A. R. Jewel, Service Clubs, lodges, PTA's, school groups, public officials, and private companies, have worked on problems of financing, equipping, staffing, and establishing the center, developing it to the point where it was incorporated under State laws November 27, 1942. At the same time, these groups have raised approximately $1,000 for building repairs and equipment.

THREEFOLD FINANCING

Other financing is being provided from an $8,000 Rosenburg Foundation grant, and fees to be charged the parents of the children.

The fees in most cases will be based upon actual daily care extended, although adjustments may be made on a sliding scale basis to take into consideration ability of families to pay.

ROSENBERG FUNDS EARMARKED

In making its grant, the Rosenberg Foundation has earmarked its funds for personnel, recreation, and medical care with the idea of developing services to the point where the community itself can take over. In doing this they have recognized and utilized groups and resources already in existence, but previously limited, especially in hiring personnel, by lack of funds.

PRESENT STAFF

With the $8,000 grant the center has already hired a director, Mrs. Theresa Hemmerling; a doctor on half time, Dr. Ethel Priest; a registered nurse; two nursery school teachers; and a nutritionist. There is also an allotment specified for a recreation supervisor for after-school care.

(Continued on Page 7)

CONTRA COSTA WELFARE DIRECTOR DIES

With the death of Otis Loveridge on January 22, 1943, California public welfare loses one of its best loved and most progressive figures. For the last seven years, since his appointment in 1935, Mr. Loveridge has served as Director of the Contra Costa County Welfare Department.

Born April 18, 1877, Mr. Loveridge moved to Contra Costa County from Oregon in 1903. From the time of his arrival until his death he was active in public life and intensely interested in Social Welfare. During his lifetime he collected one of the finest libraries on social work on the coast.

He was a member of nearly every civic organization in his county, and among his many welfare activities included Chairmanship of the Eastern District Red Cross (1931-35), Chairmanship of the Pittsburg Health Center (1929-34), and Chairmanship of the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America.

Miss Helen M. Maloney, a veteran employee of the Department, has been named Acting Director to succeed Mr. Loveridge until the Board of Supervisors can make a permanent appointment.

> The members of the Social Welfare Board note with regret the loss of a valued public servant.

NAPA OPENS CHILD CARE CENTER (Cont'd)

Since opening, the project has maintained a six day weekly schedule with hours from 6:30 A.M. to 6:30 P.M. Eventual extension of these hours and days may be necessary as the program develops.

Housed in a two-story former school building, furnished by the Napa School Department, the center has two playrooms now in use. These were equipped by the PTA and a Council of Church group. Other club groups are preparing equipment for the dining and kitchen facilities, isolation wards, and sleeping quarters for the smaller children.

In working out its program a close relationship with the Napa County Welfare Department has been essential and Mr. Hotelling, Director, has actively participated on the planning committee. Frequent discussions of mutual problems and procedures will continue to be necessary as the counseling work of the Day Care Center and the boarding home program of the Welfare Department frequently coincide.

****

COURT MAKES DISTINCTION IN CHILD AID PAYMENTS

In a decision handed down by the Fourth District Court of Appeal on December 5, 1942, a California court has for the first time clearly distinguished between the responsibility of the Juvenile Court and the responsibility for payment of aid under the Aid to Needy Children Law.

The decision holds that a County Board of Supervisors, the State Department of Social Welfare, and the State Social Welfare Board, which have refused aid to a minor under the Aid to Needy Children Law because the minor was living with a relative whose home did not meet the standards established by the State Social Welfare Board, may not be compelled by Writ of Mandate to grant such aid on the ground that an order of the Juvenile Court placing the minor in the relative's home was binding on the county and State Board. The decision further holds that the Juvenile Court Law "authorizes only county aid to wards of the Juvenile Court, whereas the Aid to Needy Children Law includes state aid and provides an entirely separate and distinct system of care for needy children without regard to whether or not they are wards of the Juvenile Court."

CONTENTIONS OF THE PETITIONER

In petitioning the court, the County Probation Officer alleged that the minor was eligible to aid under the Aid to Needy Children Law because (1) her mother was dead and her father was in a state institution; (2) she was under the age of 18; (3) she was a resident of the county in which she lives; and (4) she had no income. He further contended that in refusing aid on the basis that the Juvenile Court had placed the child in a home which failed to meet standards established by the State Social Welfare Board under Section 1511 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, both the Board of Supervisors and the State Social Welfare Board had acted in an arbitrary and illegal manner.

The rules and regulations which the State Social Welfare Board has set up in respect to this section of the law read as follows: "Adequate care implies a satisfactory standard of living which includes . . . (c) for the child receiving foster care in a boarding home meeting requirements for a licensed home or equivalent standard if living with relatives."

STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING CONDITIONS IN GRANTING AID

In its decision the court points out that Section 114 of the law provides that the Department in administering any funds appropriated for support of needy children shall "(b) Establish rules and regulations . . . defining and controlling the conditions

(Continued on page 11)

COURT HOUSE DISTINCTION
IN CHILD AID PROCEEDS

(Continued on page [illegible])

ALL CHILDREN BORN within wedlock or within ten months after final decree of divorce are presumed to be legitimate. This overrules a former opinion, 10591, which held that, for purposes of legitimation of a child, a marriage was dissolved upon granting of the interlocutory decree.
(NS4527-Civil Code 194, 1/4/43)

****

COUNTIES MAY NOW RETURN MONEY to aged or blind recipients where erroneous collection or repayment has been made. This provision is to be distinguished from voluntary gifts or payments to the counties which may not be so returned.
(NS4608, 1/4/43)

****

IRRESPECTIVE OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT of insurance an aged person has, the first $1000 in policies over five years of age are exempt from the amount of personal property to be considered in determining Old Age Security eligibility. This opinion revises a State Department of Social Welfare rule.
(NS4609-W&I Code 2163, 1/4/43)

****

CANCELLATION OF A COUNTY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE WARRANT because it was not presented for payment to the county treasurer within six months, does not preclude the county auditor from issuing another warrant in the original amount. Says the opinion: "We conclude, therefore, that when an aged aid, needy children's, or needy blind warrant has been cancelled upon the expiration of six months from the date of its issuance, a county could in a proper case issue a new warrant in the same amount and for the same purpose as the original."
(NS4616-W&I Code 222, 11/24/42)

****

PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF INDIGENT AID may trade or sell property which they possessed prior to application for such aid without being liable to the county for repayment of aid which has been extended. Such trade or sale is merely a conversion of property and not a new acquisition, from which a refund may be expected.
(NS4622-W&I Code 2600)

****

COUNTIES PREVIOUSLY DENIED STATE REIMBURSEMENT for Old Age Security granted in violation of Section 2160(g) (transfer of property) are entitled to reimbursement from the State in proper proportion (Bila vs. Young). Further collections shall not be made by the counties on past claims resulting from purported violation of this section.
(NS4652-W&I Code 2160(g), 1/4/43)

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(Continued on Page 10)

(continued from Page 9)

RETROACTIVE OAS, ANB, AND ANC PAYMENTS may be made by the county without appeal to the State Social Welfare Board when non-payment has been due to error, and payments cover a back period not exceeding three calendar months, including the current month.

(NS4670-W&I Code 2023, 1/4/43)

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THE SDSW'S PRESENT METHOD of obtaining consents for adoptions is proper: In an independent adoption, there is a contractual relationship between the natural and the adopting parent.

(NS4672-Civil Code 221, 12/30/42)

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INSPECTION AND LICENSING of all institutions, boarding homes, and nurseries caring for children under 16 years of age is the duty of the SDSW and its accredited agencies when these are privately operated and not serving primarily as schools.

(NS4674-W&I Code 1620, 12/30/42)

****

A CHILD'S OWNERSHIP of personal property, which has been restricted by the terms of a will, agreement of trust, or court action designating it for his care and support alone, does not affect the eligibility of other children in the family to ANC. Under interpretation of the law, a child is the owner of anything he gains through other than his own toil. Parents would have no right or title to such property.

(NS4685-W&I Code 1521, 1/14/43)

****

$50 REMAINS THE MAXIMUM per capita cost of an institution in which an aged person may live and still receive OAS.

The opinion: "If the per capita cost of maintaining inmates in the home is less than $50 per month, then all persons otherwise eligible should be paid OAS. If the said per capita cost exceeds $50 per month, then none are eligible."

This opinion answers the recently raised question of whether applicants living in an institution with a per capita cost in excess of $50 would be eligible to aid if they were not members of the organization operating the institution or were in need of care costing more than $50 a month.

(Unnumbered opinion on Sec. 2160.5-1/4/43-Inst. Private Inmates.)

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THE ABOVE OPINIONS have been received by the State Department of Social Welfare since the last issue of the News Bulletin. Rules and regulations pertinent to them will be forwarded to the counties after approval by the State Social Welfare Board.

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country without appeal to the Space Board. Matters [illegible] not [illegible] been duly to error, and passports cover a brief [illegible] not exceeding three calendar months, including the [illegible] period.

(USL6"5-001 Code 2003, 1/1/[illegible])

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[illegible] SHIP'S PASSPORT ISSUED or obtained concerns for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW MERIT LISTS TO BE RELEASED

New eligible lists to be released during February have at last promised the hard pressed counties some hope of filling their growing need for Public Assistance Workers, GradesI and II, and Child Welfare Services Workers. Oral interviews for the examination were completed at 16 points throughout the State on January 28, 1943.

Although the exact number qualifying in the examination is not yet available, the final lists, according to the Merit System examiners, will still not be adequate to fill all the openings. If the urgent need for workers continues, serious consideration will no doubt be given to the waiving of residence requirements in future examinations.

COURT MAKES DISTINCTION IN CHILD AID PAYMENTS

under which state aid may be granted or refused."

The decision continues in part:

". . .IT HERE APPEARS THAT SUCH RULES AND REGULATIONS WERE ADOPTED, THAT THIS FORM OF AID, INCLUDING STATE AID, HAS BEEN REFUSED TO THIS MINOR AFTER AN INVESTIGATION BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, AND THAT THE ACTION OF THAT BOARD HAS BEEN SUSTAINED ON APPEAL BY THE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD, IT HAVING BEEN FOUND BY BOTH OF THESE BOARDS THAT THE HOME IN WHICH THIS MINOR WAS RESIDING DID NOT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN ADOPTED. WHILE THE JUVENILE COURT HAS APPARENTLY FOUND THE HOME IN QUESTION SUFFICIENT FOR ITS PURPOSE, THE SOLE QUESTION HERE PRESENTED IS WHETHER THE RESPONDENT BOARDS MAY BE COMPELLED TO CONTINUE TO FURNISH TO THIS MINOR THIS PARTICULAR FORM OF AID, INCLUDING STATE AID . . . WHILE THE JUVENILE COURT HAD AUTHORITY OVER THE CUSTODY OF THIS MINOR, INCLUDING THE POWER TO ORDER PAYMENT FOR HER SUPPORT OUT OF THE COUNTY TREASURY, IT HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THAT FORM OF AID FOR NEEDY CHILDREN WHICH IS HERE INVOLVED, WHICH INCLUDES STATE AID, THE ADMINISTRATION OF WHICH IS GOVERNED AND CONTROLLED BY SECTIONS OF THE WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE, OTHER THAN THOSE PROVIDING FOR AND GOVERNING THE OPERATIONS OF THE JUVENILE COURT. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE RESPONDENTS WERE CHARGED WITH THE DUTY OF ADMINISTERING THIS DIFFERENT FORM OF AID PROVIDED FOR BY THESE OTHER STATUTES. ASSUMING THAT IN ALL OTHER PARTICULARS THIS MINOR WAS ELIGIBLE FOR THIS FORM OF STATE AID, A FACT WHICH DOES NOT CLEARLY APPEAR, SHE WAS NOT ELIGIBLE IN ANY EVENT WHEN THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE REGULATIONS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SUCH STATUTES WERE NOT MET, AND THE QUESTION WHETHER THESE CONDITIONS WERE MET WAS ONE OF FACT FOR THE RESPONDENTS. NOTHING HERE APPEARS TO SHOW, AS A MATTER OF LAW, THAT THE RESPONDENTS HAVE DECIDED THOSE QUESTIONS OF FACT EITHER INCORRECTLY OR UPON INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE. IT FOLLOWS THAT THE PETITIONER IS NOT ENTITLED TO THE RELIEF HERE PRAYED FOR.

"IN SO HOLDING, WE ARE NOT TO BE UNDERSTOOD AS INDICATING THAT AN ORDER OF THE JUVENILE COURT IS OR MAY BE IN ANY WAY SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY OR THROUGH ANY ACTION ON THE PART OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD OF THE STATE. NO SUCH QUESTION IS HERE INVOLVED."

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SENATOR HATTIE CARAWAY (D. Ark.) has announced that among bills she plans to introduce in the present Congress will be one providing full Federal old age pensions, regardless of State aid.

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FINDING FOOD SUBSTITUTES

BY HELEN I. STEBBINS

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS showed a 20% increase in the general cost of living index for the period September 15, 1942-October 15, 1942, over November, 1939. This index covers pricings on food, clothing, rent, fuel, electricity and ice, household furnishings, and miscellaneous items. For food alone, the increase is greater, showing that where the average consumer spent $10 per month in November, 1939, he must now spend $14.

With shortages, high prices, and curtailed transportation facilities, all adding to her daily problems, the American housewife who wants to keep her family's diet balanced in months ahead will have to be more than resourceful.

Changes in American eating habits are inevitable. With costs still rising on foods not under price control, and shortages on grocers' shelves growing increasingly apparent, the buying problem has gone beyond planned purchasing to adequate substitution.

One of the biggest problems in this respect will be finding alternatives for meats and other more scarce proteins.

MEAT RATIONING TO BEGIN

Rationing of meat at two and one-half pounds per person will begin early in 1943, as soon as ration books can be printed. The quantity limitation in this rationing will not greatly alter the average meat consumption, since surveys made in 1941 show this is the average amount used in the American home during past years. Prices, transportation, and other factors, however, will require much substitution.

Many foods may disappear almost entirely from the retail market as farmers are being urged to plant vegetables of more concentrated nutritive value. Production of such so-called "less essentials" as head lettuce, asparagus, artichokes, egg plant, and bleached celery has already been cut 70-85% of 1942 output by the Food Requirement Committee of the War Production Board.

With this curtailment the home vegetable garden in the back yard or adjacent vacant lot will become a growing necessity, and a good project for family cooperation.

WHAT ARE THE SUBSTITUTES?

Nutritionists have emphasized eggs and cheese as alternatives for meat, but it may now be necessary to look even beyond these to plant proteins. While proteins from animal sources such as meat, cheese, and eggs, do provide more efficient and complete material for muscle building and tissue repair, good substitutes are found in plant sources.

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued from Page 12)

In supplying her family with adequate proteins from these, however, the housewife will have to learn to use greater variety. She will find herself experimenting not with just one or two of the old familiar substitutes, but with many, including beans, peas, lentils, soy beans, and nuts--especially peanuts.

VALUES IN BREAD

She can borrow from England where recent research has proved that proteins in whole-grain breads and cereals are of much higher biological value than those obtained from white flour and refined cereals.

English bakers, since April, 1941, have been limited to produtions of the national wheatmeal loaf, and no white bread has been baked for general distribution.

In months to come the American scene, too, will no doubt witness a return to the homemade bread of the whole-grain variety: graham, whole wheat, wheat germ, rye, Boston Brown, and various nut breads. These should furnish a popular method for adding good protein value to the family diet.

Nor can any modern discussion of food substitutes be left without at least brief mention of the versatile, valuable soy bean. As flour, its uses are countless and are covered in the many recipe books on the subject. More unusual use too is sometimes made of the sprouts which are high in vitamins as well as protein content.

Food substitution in days to come will present its problems--but they will not be problems beyond the ingenuity of the American housewife or the adaptability of her family.

The following useful free bulletins on foods can be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.:

1. Eat The Right Food to Keep You Fit - Leaflet - U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.
2. When You Eat Out - Food for Freedom Leaflet - U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.
3. Home Made Bread, Cake and Pastry - Farmers' Bulletin #1775, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.
4. Soy Beans for the Table - Leaflet #166 - U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.
5. Meat in Thrifty Ways - Farmers' Bulletin #1908, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.
6. Dried Peas and Beans in Low Cost Meals - Leaflet - U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.
7. U.S. Children's Bureau - Road to Good Nutrition - 1942-54 p., pub., #270

"Finding Food Substitutes" is the first of a series of articles on current food problems being prepared by Helen I. Stebbins, State Department of Social Welfare Home Economist, for the News Bulletin.

In the March issue she will take up the effects of point rationing on budgets.

MILITARY LEAVES

Recent induction of Ralph Goff, Administrative Assistant; Frank Escobedo, Associate Personnel Technician; and William McDougall, Assistant Secretary to the State Social Welfare Board and editor of the News Bulletin, into the armed forces, brings the total now on military leave from the State Department of Social Welfare to 37. This includes two enlistments in the WAVES, and one in the WAACS.

Military leaves from the Merit System counties throughout the State include 21 additional men and 3 women.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES SEEK QUALIFIED APPLICANTS FOR FIELD WORKER EXAM

Because of the urgent need for qualified persons in Child Welfare Services, the State Personnel Department has requested the help of all Merit System Supervisors, County Welfare Departments, and other interested persons in notifying possible applicants of the forthcoming examination for Field Worker, Grade II, Child Welfare Services.

RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT WAIVED

With the usual year's residence requirement waived, the examination has been opened to all United States citizens meeting the education and experience qualifications.

These include either two years' full-time employment as a Child Welfare Services Field Worker, Grade I, or equivalent education and experience in the field of Child Welfare. Such equivalent may include 3 semesters in a recognized graduate School of Social Work, with one semester of academic and field work in Child Welfare; 3 years within the last 10 in social work; and one year in a supervisory capacity in the Child or Family Welfare field.

The position offers an entrance salary of $200.00 plus $15.00 subject to adjustment after February 1, 1943. The examination itself is scheduled for April 3, 1943, and last day for filing applications is March 10, 1943. Announcements and application forms may be obtained from the nearest office of the State Personnel Board or the United States Employment Service.

****

JUNIOR CLERKS - TYPIST CLERKS NEEDED

Because of need for additional clerical workers in Sacramento, the State Personnel Board is now accepting applications for Junior Clerk and Junior Typist-Clerk any day except Saturday. Applications must be filed in person at the Board's office, 1015 L Street, Sacramento, in order that both written and typing tests may be given the applicant. California residence is not required.

****

MILITARY LEAVES

Recent induction of Rolph Scott, Mrs. Mary's Avenue's
Frank Escobedo, Associate Professor of Political
Science, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trustees
and editor of the News Bulletin, into the armed forces, brings
the total now on military leave from the State Department of
Social Welfare to 7. Five members are in the Army, one
each in the Navy.

Military leaves from the North System complete three
State Teachers Colleges and 3 women.

HAROLD J. LASKI, writing in the New York Times for December 6, 1942, has outlined the following ten significant features of the Beveridge Plan:

(1) Complete provision against unemployment.
(2) Complete provision for universal national health service.
(3) Simplification and unification of the whole system of workmen's compensation.
(4) Preservation of the family by endowing all children after the first.
(5) Protection of the aged and such handicapped groups as the blind and deaf.
(6) Provision for critical periods in life such as child birth, death, and marriage.
(7) Centralization of administration in a single ministry of Social Security.
(8) Abolition of the necessity for the means test for aid.
(9) Establishment of a contributory scheme within the compass of the British nation.
(10) The plan is simple, direct, and intelligible.

****

CONSOLIDATION OF WELFARE ADMINISTRATION within the Federal Security Agency was formally proposed by the American Public Welfare Association Board of Directors on December 19, 1942. Acting on the recommendation of the Association's War Services Committee, the proposed administration would take over the present functions of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the SSB, the welfare functions of the United States Children's Bureau, the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services, as well as technical supervision of emergency welfare service and welfare aspects of evacuation. In addition it would exercise a liaison relationship with all other Federal agencies dealing with state and local departments.

Said the committee in submitting its proposal: "The readjustment of welfare activities to the changing conditions both of the war and postwar period cannot be wholly effective without a centering of leadership and direction at the Federal level."

****

"PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE SOCIALIZED SENSE" is the hope of Washington's State Department of Social Security if the liberalized budget they have submitted is approved by the governor and legislature.

Under its provisions, $100,000,000 would be made available for the 1943-45 biennium as against $75,000,000 for the last.

Washington's present public assistance program features care for the aged, children, and the blind, as well as improved medical care and hospitalization for others under the general assistance program.

****

DEATH OF NEW YORK COMMISSIONER LOSS TO PUBLIC WELFARE

Death of William Hodson in a Dutch Guinea airplane crash early in January brings to an end one of the depression decade's most dynamic careers in public welfare administration.

LONG PUBLIC RECORD

For nine years Mr. Hodson had served as New York City's Welfare Commissioner, carrying his city through one of the most critical social and economic periods in American history. The forceful, progressive methods which marked his administration repeatedly drew the attention of the rest of the nation.

Prior to his service as commissioner, Mr. Hodson was director of the Welfare Council of New York City for nine years. He went to the Council from the Russell Sage Foundation where he was successively director of the Division of Child Welfare Legislation and the Department of Social Legislation.

ON LEAVE TO JOIN LEHMAN

At the time of his death, he was on a two months' leave of absence from his commissioner's duties to join the Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation staff of Director Herbert H. Lehman.

Leo Arnstein, appointed Acting Welfare Commissioner by Mayor LaGuardia when Mr. Hodson was granted his leave, will continue to carry on the office for the time being.

****

FRANCES PERKINS, speaking before a Town Hall meeting in New York on January 19, 1943, disclosed that various government agencies under direction of the Department of Labor are preparing revisions to enlarge the present Social Security program for protection against all major economic hazards. The new proposals will be ready to present to the President "within weeks or even days."

Extended coverage would go to groups now excluded, including provisions for disabled workers, hospitalization, maternity, funeral, and other payments.

Attainment of all objectives of the proposed plan would be a step-by-step process, beginning with improvements in the present public assistance laws throughout the States. It would be based on "A comprehensive, contributor social insurance system" in which the government would eventually contribute.

****

THE CHILD for January, 1943 (Vol. 7 No. 7) carries two short articles on legislation necessary if the nation's children are to be properly protected.

Entitled "Protection of Children in Wartime Through Legislation" and "Legislation Regulating Part Time Care of Children," they present current needs as well as brief analyses of regulatory legislation already in effect.

For nine years Mr. Hudson had served as New York City's Welfare Commissioner; carrying his city through one of the most critical social and economic periods in American history. The powerful, progressive methods which marked his administration constantly drew the attention of the rest of the nation.

Prior to his service as commissioner, Mr. Hudson was director of the Welfare Council of New York City for nine years. He went to the Council from the Russell Sage Foundation, where he was executive director of the Division of Child Welfare Organization.

At the time of his death, he was on a two months' leave of absence from his commissioner's duties to join the Roosevelt Re-

for the duration.

[illegible], speaking before a Joint Meeting in

under auspices of the Department of Public Welfare [illegible]

to inform the present Governor, [illegible] of

[illegible] to present to the President "public works or even dams,"

[illegible] for disabled women, [illegible]

[illegible], and other projects.

Attainment of all objectives of the proposed law would be a

[illegible] for New York throughout the State. It would be based

[illegible] constructive, constructive social insurance system" in which

the government would eventually contribute.

[illegible] for January, 1939 (Vol. 7 No. 3) compiles two short

[illegible] legislation necessary if the nation's children are to be

protected.

[illegible] Regulating Part Time Jobs of Children," these measures

[illegible] needs as well as brief analyses of pending legislation

affect.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK (Columbia University Press, 1942, 670 pp) containing 51 of the 122 papers presented at the 69th annual National Conference in New Orleans last May has just been published. Papers in the volume are grouped under 3 headings: (1) War Challenges Social Work, (2) Toward an Understanding of Basic Social, Economic, and Industrial Problems, and (3) Organization and Practice of Social Work.

****

"CHILDREN IN A DEMOCRACY", a new California publication, will interest those connected with community programs on child care. Prepared by the California Citizens' Committee of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, the bulletin will appear 10 times a year and covers special subjects in the field of child welfare, both local and national, as well as giving sources of information and a bibliography.

Further information can be secured from Editor Gladys Byrd Davis, 145 W. 12th Street, Los Angeles, California.

****

APPEALS

"Appeals," regular feature of the News Bulletin, will be resumed with the March issue.

****

WEDDING BELLS

Surprising fellow workers in the State Department of Social Welfare, Katherine Day and Warren Webb, well-known members of the Division of Field Service, were married in Virginia City, Nevada, Saturday, January 30. Friends on the Department's staff congratulated the couple at a dessert luncheon on February 5, 1943.

****

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD WILL BE HELD IN ROOM 102, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS BUILDING, SACRAMENTO, ON FEBRUARY 24, 25 AND 26.

***** Because of the pressure of other work *****
the News Bulletin was not issued
for the month of December, 1942

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***** Records of the presence of other wrds *****

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CALN

NEWS BULLETIN

State Department of Social Welfare

VOL. 5 NO. 3 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA MARCH, 1943

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THE NEWS BULLETIN
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD
ARCHIBALD O. YOUNG, CHAIRMAN
MRS. MARY E. BARKWILL JOHN C. CUNEO
HEBER BROWN BEN KOENIG
MRS. T. G. EMMONS WILFORD H. HOWARD
MISS MARTHA A. CHICKERING
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

ALL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, THE NEWS BULLETIN, STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 616 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

COMMITTEE STUDIES OAS

INSTRUCTED TO STUDY the needs of California's aged aid in the light of increased living costs, Governor Warren's seventeen-member pension committee continues it hearings this week in the hope of having a report ready within the next thirty days.

"EVERY THINKING PERSON," said the Governor in naming the committee, "must realize that Old Age Security is our most fundamental social problem. An industrial system which arbitrarily rules out productive employment because of age . . . must provide an honorable means of livelihood in lieu thereof."

POINTING OUT THE DIFFICULTY of aged persons attempting to maintain themselves on $40 a month, he continued:

"WE ARE TRYING to give immediate assistance to our aged, but we must also view the long range aspects of this problem."

IN ORDER TO GAIN WIDE PARTICIPATION and variety of suggestions the Governor appointed his committee from persons representing groups long concerned with problems of the aged. He has expressed the hope that they will be able to make recommendations leading to liberalized interpretations and simplified administration within the scope of California's fiscal ability

NEWS BULLETIN

COL. YOUNG REELECTED

BOARD CHAIRMAN FOR 6TH YEAR

Recognizing his contribution to the advancement of public administration in California, the Social Welfare Board reelected Colonel Archibald B. Young as chairman for his sixth consecutive term on February 25, 1943.

First appointed to the Board by former Governor Merriam in 1937 his interest in public welfare and willingness to serve unstintedly, has contributed greatly to California's improved public welfare administration.

Born in Kentucky, and educated at Centre College and in the law school at the University of Louisville, Mr. Young has lived for many years in Pasadena. His home city honored him in 1941 by presentation of the Arthur Noble Award because of his outstanding contribution to civic betterment.

Chairmanship of the committee on Health, Welfare and Consumer Interest of the State Defense Council has required much work during the past year in addition to his regular activities as chairman of the Board.

For several years he has utilized his experience as a practicing lawyer, as Lecturer on Business Law for the Faculty of the California Institute of Technology. He is a trustee of Occidental College and the Colleges in Claremont.

An office in the Pasadena Tuberculosis Association, services to the Community Chest, and association with the Community Playhouse, the Art Institute, and the Grand Opera committee in Pasadena indicate the broad range of his social and cultural interests.

The Board and the staff of the Department anticipate an active year under Mr. Young's dynamic leadership.

COUNTY CITATIONS DISMISSED

With Boards of Supervisors in three counties all taking action at their March meetings to permit mailing of required notices to recipients of aged aid, the entire state now operates in uniform accord under Department Bulletin 143 (Revised) B.

At its February meeting the Social Welfare Board had authorized the issuance of a citation to these counties to show cause why administrative funds should not be withheld until they complied with the Bulletin. Action was held over for seven days, and prompt compliance by the County Boards within this time limit has now resulted in dismissal of further action by the Board.

****

ESTIMATED BLIND POPULATION of the United States is between 200,000 and 250,000. Of this number between 15-25% are employable --this, in spite of the fact that more than 50% are over 65 years of age.

BOARD CHAIRMAN FOR 6TH YEAR

Recognizing his contributions to the development of public understanding in California, the Board of Directors named Colonel Arnold B. Young as chairman for his sixth consecutive term on January 25, 1944.

First appointed to the Board by Governor Lawrence Dunton in 1937 for interest in public welfare and willingness to serve unstintedly, Col. Young contributed generously of time and public welfare administration.

Born in Kentucky, and educated at Centre College and in the law school at the University of Louisville, Col. Young has lived for many years in Pasadena. His home city honored him in 1943 by presentation of the Arthur [illegible] Award for outstanding [illegible].

Chairman of the new Extension Board, Colonel Young sent out to the State Colleges long range planning work during the past year. In addition to the regular monthly meetings of the Board,

[illegible] several years he has utilized his personal time as a visiting lecturer, he lectured on Education for the Family at the California Institute of Technology. He is a trustee of [illegible] College and [illegible] in St. Helena.

An editor in the Pasadena Star-News Publishing Co., Colonel Young is active in the Pasadena Community Chest, and recently in aid the Community Playhouse. He is a trustee of [illegible], and for four years during wartime he [illegible].

The Board and the staff of the Department anticipate no setting [illegible] Young's duties in [illegible].

With Bonds of Guarantee in force by reason of a taxing action of Santa Ana not to pay its quota of an issued bonded to provide for road aid, the county shall not guarantee in uniform record under Department Bulletin 149 (Revised) 1.

[illegible] the issuance of a citation to them, results to show cause why distributive funds should not be withheld until they complied with the bulletin. Actions were [illegible] days, and brought [illegible] by the County Road [illegible] this [illegible] has now [illegible] in dismissal of further action by the Board.

[illegible] of the Central [illegible] in Pasadena [illegible], of the Junior Chamber [illegible] of the first [illegible] [illegible] 65 [illegible]

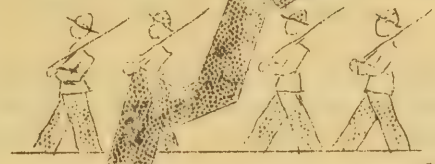
Highlights of a Biennium

MANUAL OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES COMPLETED AND DISTRIBUTED TO STATE AND COUNTY WORKERS.

JULY 1, 1940 - JUNE 30, 1942 - 1941 "INDEPENDENT" ADOPTIONS INVESTIGATED BY THE DEPARTMENT . . . .

1940-1942 - CONTINUING WITH PLANS INITIATED IN THE PREVIOUS BIENNIUM STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE AND MORE ADEQUATE FAMILY BUDGETS DEVELOPED. . . .

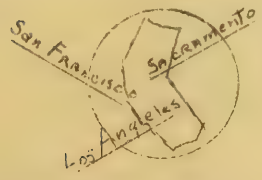
SPRING, 1942 - STAFF INDUCTION PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED FOR NEW PERSONNEL.



W.P.A.

JULY 1, 1941 - TRANSFER OF COMMODITY AND STAMP DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS, WPA, AND CCC TO SDSW. INTEGRATES WITHIN ONE AGENCY FOR FIRST TIME IN CALIFORNIA HISTORY, SOME ASPECT OF ALL PUBLIC WELFARE FUNCTIONS EXCEPT GENERAL RELIEF.....

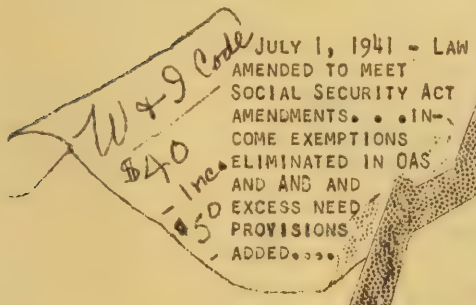
WINTER, 1941 - ORGANIZATION OF WAR EMERGENCY WELFARE PROGRAMS.....
SPRING, 1942 - EVACUATION OF JAPANESE... DAY CARE PLANS DEVELOPED...CIVILIAN WAR ASSISTANCE...



1941-1942 - INTEGRATED FIELD SERVICE ESTABLISHED BY BOARD ACTION...

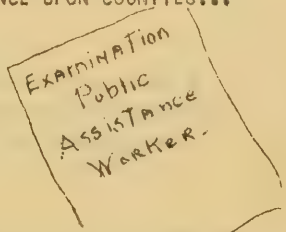
JUNE, 1941 - DAY NURSERY STANDARDS APPROVED BY SSWB....
JANUARY, 1942 - FOSTER DAY CARE CENTER PLANS APPROVED....
MARCH, 1942 - MATERNITY HOME STANDARDS FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS SET UP AND RELEASED.....

JULY 1, 1941 - NEW STATE-COUNTY PROGRAM ESTABLISHED FOR PARTIALLY SELF-SUPPORTING BLIND



JULY 1, 1941 - LAW AMENDED TO MEET SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENTS. . . .INCOME EXEMPTIONS ELIMINATED IN OAS AND ANB AND EXCESS NEED PROVISIONS ADDED....

WINTER, 1940 - DECENTRALIZATION OF CHILDREN'S AND BLIND AID PROGRAMS, PLACING FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY AND ADMINISTERING ASSISTANCE UPON COUNTIES...



NOVEMBER, 1940 - MERIT SYSTEM RULES ADOPTED BY SSWB...CLASSIFICATION PLAN ESTABLISHED BY MARCH, 1941...FIRST OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMS..
JUNE, 1941...3229 PLACED ON ELIGIBLE LISTS...
789 EMPLOYEES UNDER MERIT SYSTEM, JUNE 30, 1942..

NOVEMBER, 1940 - OAS LEINS CANCELLED BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

FALL, 1940- HOMES FOR 500 REFUGEE CHILDREN FOUND IN CALIFORNIA

JULY, 1940 - DEVELOPMENT AND CIRCULATION OF STANDARDS FOR CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS.....

OAS - OLD AGE SECURITY
ANC - AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN
ANB - AID TO NEEDY BLIND

* MATERIAL TAKEN FROM THE CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE BIENNIAL REPORT FOR 1940-42.

NEW AMENDMENT

With the Governor's signature making it effective February 10, 1943, Assembly Bill 341 becomes California's first amendment to the Welfare and Institutions Code this legislative session.

Intended to encourage as many Old Age Security recipients as possible to go to work in the present manpower drive of the nation, the bill provides for prompt restoration of aid following termination of a job.

Under its provisions the county is allowed a thirty day period for investigation when a former recipient requests restoration following discontinuance because of employment. Aid is then payable from the first of the month in which the investigation is completed. If the investigation must, for any reason, be continued beyond this time limit, aid is payable from the first of the month in which the thirty day period ends.

Rulings of the Department providing that aid, discontinued for less than twelve months, may be restored without the formality of a new application, will continue to apply.

The Department's policy has been outlined in Bulletin No. 206 released to the counties February 16, 1943. Rulings in the Manual of Policies and Procedures will be revised in accordance with the new statute as soon as administratively possible.

AID CLAIMS PAID

Adjustment of Aid to Needy Children's funds due counties from October 1, 1939, through September 30, 1942, brought forty-four California counties additional State reimbursement amounting to $874,000.91 when this sum was added to their December, 1942 claims, according to the Division of Financial Administration of the Department of Social Welfare.

This payment resulted from the State Supreme Court decision of August 3, 1942, which ordered an increase in State participation in all Aid to Needy Children cases eligible to Federal participation when the grant exceeded $22.50 per child.

The maximum amount subject to State participation under provisions of the order was increased to $31.50 a month for one child and $28.50 for each additional child in the family group eligible to Federal participation.

In accordance with established "estimate and advance" procedure the additions to the December, 1942, claims will be included in the cash sent to the counties for April, 1943.

BOOKLET IN PREPARATION

Because over two-thirds of the Nation's blind lose their sight in adult life, one of the most frequently asked questions among workers with the blind is, "How can we help effect adequate social, economic, and emotional readjustments to a new and darkened life?"

Materials designed to give help in answering this question will soon be ready for distribution among county welfare departments and other interested agencies, according to the Department's Division for the Blind.

Already completed or in process are the following sections of the pamphlet:

(1) A descriptive list of all resources available to blind persons in California;

(2) A tabulation of many specific kinds of adjustments in day-by-day living which have been demonstrated as helpful in meeting the problem of blindness; and

(3) Inspirational biographies of California's blind. Blind persons who have made outstanding contributions in spite of or because of their handicap are currently being interviewed throughout the State.

Although no State funds have been made available for remedial treatment, including operations, in California, the Division for the Blind has worked out a voluntary "medical follow-up" program designed to plan for prevention of blindness and restoration of sight among some recipients and applicants.

With this program of medical care development and distribution of materials, the Division hopes to build toward tested procedures which will help not only with problems of the newly blind, but also with those of members of the armed forces who suffer serious eye impairment in the service of their country.

SCARCITY OF EYE SPECIALISTS

Scarcity of ophthalmologists in certain California counties because of war requirements is now presenting county welfare departments with serious problems in maintaining present high standards of eye examinations.

One of the most important points of eligibility in Aid to the Blind is proper determination of degree of blindness. This determination is made by means of a report from an examining ophthalmologist, which is later reviewed by Dr. Pettit, the State Ophthalmologist. The Division for the Blind hopes to complete plans soon which will offer at least partial solution to this problem.

TOWARD A FOURTH CATEGORY

Legislation offering Federal participation to meet human needs beyond the scope of the present public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act may soón be a reality if the Nation's Congress adopts one of its pending bills establishing a fourth category of general relief.

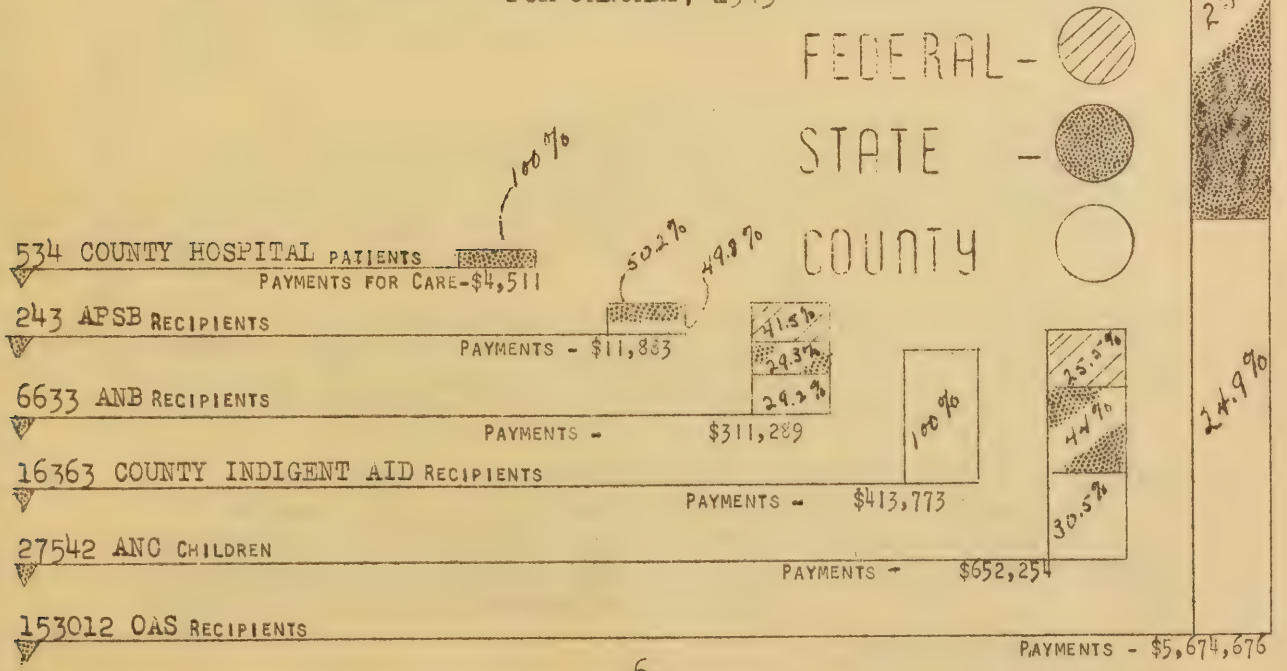
Since 1935 the Federal Government has offered reimbursement to the states for aid extended to the needy young, the old, and the blind. But the expense of caring for that large, equally needy group receiving general relief has been borne entirely by State and local governments.

Many have felt that there was neither reason nor justice in this anomalous situation, and some Federal action to secure a national program of general relief has long been anticipated. The Social Security Board is already on record as favoring Federal participation in such assistance.

With the bill at last before Congress, the states themselves are faced with the question of what action they will take if it is actually adopted. Asked for an opinion on California's attitude, the State Social Welfare Board discussed the subject briefly at its February meeting. While several favorable opinions were expressed by county welfare directors, the Board itself waited to decide what opinion could be expressed until more comment is received from all the counties.

For the purposes of administration a fourth category of general assistance could be set up on the same decentralized plan now in operation throughout the State in the three other public assistance programs.

CALIFORNIA EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
FOR JANUARY, 1943



IN APPEAL—

(ANC) REFUSAL TO ACCEPT CONDITIONAL OFFER of a free home in another state does not bar a mother and her children from eligibility to Aid to Needy Children in California.

So rules the Social Welfare Board in January Appeal Number 26, the case of a mother and three children whose Aid to Needy Children application was denied in May, 1942, because her husband offered them a home in his resident state of Mississippi, which offer she was unwilling to accept.

****

(ANB) THAT EVER PERPLEXING PROBLEM--The amount of a spouse's net income which must be taken into consideration in computing a grant of assistance--makes the decision in January Aid to the Blind Appeal Number 21 of special interest.

With his wife employed, earning approximately $100 a month, the county had determined that all funds in excess of $55 should be considered the blind appellant's income. Deductible earnings had therefore been set at $41.50 and the grant of aid established at $8.50.

In contradistinction to this interpretation, the Board held that the total needs of the family should be given consideration on a budgetary basis. The correct amount of the grant would then be the difference between the spouse's net income and the budgetary needs of the family. Increase in aid to $29.31 was granted effective January 1, 1943.

****

(OAS) ACCEPTING STATEMENT OF INTENT in the matter of citizenship, the contention of February Appellant Number 14 that he had United States citizenship for purposes of Old Age Security was upheld.

Born with dual citizenship while his Irish parents were visiting the United States in 1876, the appellant claimed that he had voted in this country for years, and had never questioned his American citizenship until denied Old Age Security on this basis.

In the denial preponderant weight had been given evidence from the Department of Immigration and Naturalization that the appellant, in enlisting in the British Army at the age of 16, had indicated his intent to choose his British nationality.

The Board, in reversing the denial and granting aid effective February 1, 1943, accepted the appellant's statement that his actions in connection with the British Army had been merely to conform with expediency and had never altered his fundamental belief in his United States citizenship.

(Turn the page -->)

In giving its decision the Board cautioned that the opinion did not determine the appellant's actual citizenship status, but only an acceptance of evidence of citizenship for purposes of Old Age Security.

****

ANB RECOGNIZING THE INADEQUACY OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OWN RULES AND REGULATIONS as set forth in Bulletin Number 171-B governing computation of net income from rental of rooms owned by the recipient, the Board granted full current aid of $50 and retroactive aid in the amount of $220 to February's Blind Appellant Number 6.

Here the appellant and his wife had a gross monthly income of $34.66 from roomers. Computation of a net income of $13.66 had taken into consideration only the cost of increased utilities, the wife's labor, extra laundry, and expenses entailed in rental. With one-half of this net rental deducted, the appellant's grant between July 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942 had been $43.50.

The recipient contended that, properly computed, he had no net deductible income during this period, and was eligible to retroactive aid.

The interesting part of the Board's concurrence in this contention was the way it computed the net deductible income -- taking into realistic consideration replacement costs on such operating necessities as towels, sheets, and other supplies -- a needed consideration not provided for under present departmental instructions.

****

OAS BY WHAT CRITERIA may an Old Age Security recipient's right to refuse a responsible relative's contribution be determined in accordance with Department Bulletin No. 202?

At least some further answer is given in the Board's denial of February Appeal Number 7.

In this instance, the appellant had refused to have his need determined on the basis of a budget, but had contended that he was entitled to a maximum grant of $40 regardless of the fact that he was in actual receipt of $15 monthly contribution from a son. However, because of his son's obligations, he did not wish to continue accepting this contribution.

Three facts served as basis for denial of the appeal: (1) the contribution was unconditional; (2) the agreement with the son was unrescinded;and (3) the son actually made the contribution.

****

IN APPEAL →

(Turn the page)

UPON WPA DISCONTINUANCE of participation in sewing projects, finished and unfinished garments and uncut yardage remain in the custody of the Department of Social Welfare until, at its discretion, the sewing projects and distribution of garments are closed or abandoned. Garments or materials no longer needed by the Department for their original purpose are to be turned over to the Department of Finance which assumes responsibility for disposing of the property by sale or exchange, subject to the restrictions on the use of the garments imposed by the rules and regulations of the W.P.A.

(AGO NS4690 2/19/43)

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WHEN A COUNTY FAILS to comply with rules and regulations of the Social Welfare Board, and compliance is necessary in order to secure uniform administration and continuation of Federal grants in aid to the State, the Social Welfare Board has ample authority to withhold grants to counties as reimbursement for aid expended, and/or administrative expenses.

(AGO NS4736 2/19/43)

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WHEN THE VALUE OF a policy or policies of insurance does not exceed $1000 at maturity, and the insurance has been in effect at least five years, it shall not be considered a personal property asset. A portion of an insurance policy which exceeds $1000 and has been in effect five years may be exempt. The cash surrender value of any insurance in excess of $1000, or not in effect for five years shall be considered an asset. A policy or policies not previously exempt, automatically revert into the exempt group when five years old, provided the total exempt insurance does not exceed $1000.

(AGO NS4737 2/19/43)

(APPEALS - Continued)

REAFFIRMING THE STAND IT HAS PREVIOUSLY TAKEN the Board upheld in February, Aid to Needy Children Appeal Number 17, that a child who becomes employed while on aid is presumed to be unemancipated.

The mother in this instance had appealed from the amount of aid granted her two younger children since September 1, 1942, when an 18-year-old daughter secured work. In computing the subsequent grant, the county had determined the girl to be an unemancipated minor, deducting her full net earnings from the family budget.

Although the mother contended that this method of determining the grant has not permitted the girl to take care of her personal needs, the county's denial was upheld as consistent with interpretation of current State policies.

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THAT THE BLIND MAY WORK

In July, 1941, California enacted its Aid to Partially Self-Supporting Blind Law,* designed to provide a plan by which needy blind men and women of the State might enlarge their economic opportunities and become self-supporting. Under provisions of the Statute, the recipient is allowed to retain resources and income beyond bare necessities, which he may apply in developing his "plan for self-support."

WHAT THEY DO

Plans, under which nearly 250 recipients of this assistance are now working toward self-support, list over 60 different occupations covering the following fields:

(1) Operation of vending machines, news, confectionary, and cigar stands, etc.
(2) Operation of small businesses such as shoe shine stands, second hand stores, pet shops, cleaning agencies, lunch rooms, grocery stores, pool halls, collection agencies, and trucking businesses.
(3) Various sales work including insurance, hosiery, magazine subscriptions, and stock brokerage.
(4) Office, stenographic, and clerical work.
(5) Professional work including law, teaching, social work, writing, music, the ministry, and osteopathy.
(6) The trades, such as massage, gardening, baking, piano tuning, beauty work, tailoring and sewing, Braille transcribing, carpentry and wood work, and radio repair work.
(7) Repetitive factory work, including power machine operation.
(8) Agricultural work such as dairying, general farming, rabbit, poultry, and cattle raising.
(9) Domestic work.
(10) Apartment and rooming house ownership and management.
(11) Sheltered employment in reed work and basketry, leather work, broom, brush, mop, and mat making, rug weaving, chair caning.
(12) Miscellaneous work including tennis racquet stringing, mining, and home manufacturing.

MANY ACHIEVE SELF-SUPPORT

Of the 367 applications accepted since the law went into effect, 99 have become self-supporting, -- in many cases permanently, or at least for a period of several months. This number represents approximately 27% of the recipients, and is the more remarkable when it is realized that a blind person's success in seeking maintenance cannot be measured by the same standards which would be used for sighted persons.

(Turn the page -->)

OTHER AGENCIES HELP

In developing its program for this group, the Department has worked closely with other public agencies engaged in work for the blind. Some of the most helpful of those include the Department of Institutions through its Industrial Home for the Adult Blind and Workshops for the Blind; the State Department of Education through its Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation; and especially the United States Employment Service, whose cooperation has been extremely valuable..

Speaking of plans for the current biennium, the Chief of the Blind Division says:

"During the next 18 months of operation of the program it is believed that the assistance which other public agencies may be able to give through vocational counseling, training, and placement service, will enable a much larger number of recipients to achieve complete self-support."

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*No Federal participation. Program supported entirely by State and County funds.

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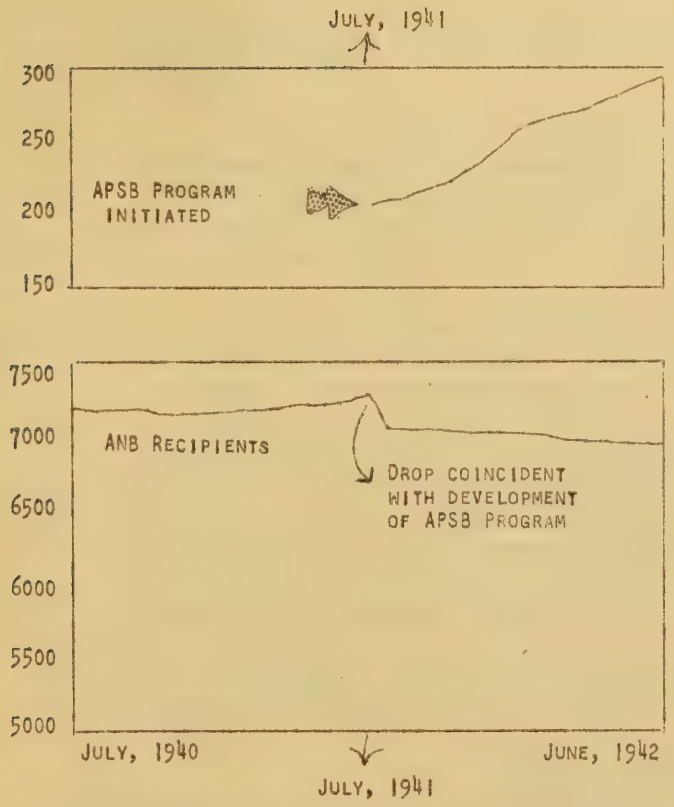


TOTAL EXPENDITURES: JULY 1941 - JUNE 1942

ANB	$3,922,949
APSB	152,627

TOTAL RECIPIENTS:

	JULY 1941	JUNE 1942
ANB	7,057	6,924
APSB	211	293

AVERAGE GRANTS:

	JULY 1940	JUNE 1942
ANB	$48.00	$46.78*
APSB		$48.99

* DECREASE BECAUSE OF LEGISLATION (EFFECTIVE 7/1/41) MAKING ALL INCOME AND RESOURCES DEDUCTIBLE. THIS AMENDMENT AFFECTED THE GRANTS OF OVER 2000 NEEDY BLIND RECIPIENTS.

Worth Reading

THE WORLD AT MY FINGERTIPS - By Karsten Ohnstad (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis and New York, 1942. $3.00)

Here in an autobiography is related the intriguing way in which one, suddenly stricken with blindness, adjusts to a useful life. Faithfully he portrays his life in a school for the blind, his struggle for higher education, and the economic challenge that faces all the employable blind.

Valuable in many ways, the book's greatest contribution lies in the understanding of the psychology of blindness which it gives to every sighted reader. No one reading it can fail to be impressed with the solid courage required, especially on the part of the newly blinded, to face a darkened world with the resolution that their lives shall be remade successfully under new limitations.

The book is equally valuable in pointing up the yet unsolved problem of finding means for the blind to earn a decent living.

Almost anyone will find THE WORLD AT MY FINGERTIPS enjoyable reading, for it creates a respect bordering almost on humility for such infinite courage as that displayed by Karsten Ohnstad and the countless thousands of blind men and women who have gone before him in their heroic quest for richer living.

* * *

I BEGAN AGAIN - By Mrs. Alice Bretz (Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1940.)

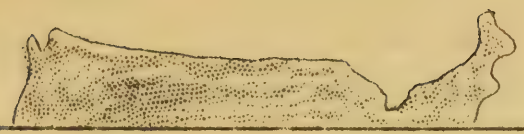
Here is a story of courage, leavened with humor and gaiety. A success story, too, recounting how the author, suddenly stricken with total blindness, undertook a gallant adventure into the dark in search of a new way of life which would be as abundant as the one she just left.

In re-orienting herself to a new way of life, Mrs. Bretz found her greatest problem was to extend the confines of her physical activity. She realized that she would need courage if she were to successfully "begin again" and that the development of courage depended upon practice in the little things at first. She learned to smile as her first step, in gradually exploring her new world. She learned to do everyday things in a new way -- how to walk around the room alone, how to squeeze toothpaste on a brush -- cutting notches in spools of thread to distinguish colors, measuring the height of curbs with a walking stick.

Says Mrs. Bretz: "Blindness has taught me to face facts, to enjoy little things, to appreciate people, and to laugh at myself."

-PERRY SUNDQUIST, Chief
Division for the Blind

Worth Reading



ACROSS THE NATION

COMMENTING ON THE RECENT DEATH of David Adie, New York State's Commissioner of Welfare since 1932, Howard L. Russell, Acting Director of the American Public Welfare Association, says:

"The welfare field has lost another great leader. Our members will mourn the passing of a good friend, but long cherish the influence of a man who was always in the forefront pointing the way to us."

Following the death of William Hodson in January, Mr. Adie's death is New York State's second great public welfare loss in recent months. Since coming to this country from his native Scotland in 1913, Mr. Adie has held many responsible welfare positions including the first Chairmanship of the National Council of State Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators, and membership on the Board of Directors of the American Public Welfare Association. Recently he was Chairman of the Federal State Advisory Committee for Welfare in the defense program.

Some insight into his human approach to social welfare comes from his now classic definition of case work--"So to serve the client that he may remain free."

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FORGING AHEAD OF CALIFORNIA early last fall, Colorado now pays the highest old age assistance grant in the nation. This is the more remarkable as the state is the only one where long time residents of the state may become eligible to assistance at 60.

Grants in Colorado vary from month to month because the entire Old Age Security fund is used each month, and the size of the grant is governed by the size of the fund for any particular period. An average grant of $37.03 was paid in October, $40.05 in November and $41.06 in December, 1942. California's average grant for January, 1943, was $37.09.

****

RECENT INVENTION OF JOHN W. GALYON of Springfield, Illinois, now perfects a Mechanical Braille reader which promises to revolutionize not only the Braille Book system, but to offer help for the deaf as well.

Already in the hands of industrial engineers of a leading national manufacturing concern, the reader makes it possible to photograph Braille characters on small motion picture film and transmit the characters to the reader's finger tips by means of photoelectric mechanical arrangement.

The device is portable and no larger than a small Braille book. By eliminating the need for the large expensive Braille books, it will enable many blind persons to have their own personal libraries at little more than nominal cost. →

NO TAXES FOR AID RECIPIENTS

Will recipients of public assistance have to pay income tax because of reduced exemptions under the Revenue Act of 1942?

Not according to a recent letter addressed to this Department from the United States Treasury, which says:

"It is the opinion of this office that amounts received under provision of the Welfare and Institutions Code of the State of California constitute gratuities, are exempt from tax, and should be excluded in arriving at gross income for Federal income tax purposes."

IN COLORADO THE STATE SUPREME COURT on February 17, reversed a Denver district court decision allowing recipients of Old Age Assistance earnings sufficient to make up the difference between the actual grant and the $45 maximum permitted under the law.

The reversal had been asked by the attorney general's office on the grounds that it was in conflict with state law, and was supported by many of the recipients themselves who feared that the state might lose Federal funds were the decision upheld.

The Supreme Court said it reversed judgment upon "confession of error and stipulation of counsel."

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"THE CASE FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT," in Public Administration Review's Winter, 1943 issue, presents in compelling fashion the values and benefits which stem from local self-government, even in the face of great technological and social forces making for centralization.

Contends the author, Herman Finer, of the International Labor office: (1) Central authorities cannot discover local facts in all their minuteness and diversity, nor can they appreciate the feeling of pleasure and pain issuing from a local situation; (2) it is essential to continue ministering to individual originality and sense of free authority, and to couple this with opportunity for political education; and (3) local counterweight to centralized power is essential to prevent "absoluteness."

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INTIMATING that those who would eliminate appropriations for post-war planning are spendthrifts, President Roosevelt at a recent press conference said that if the National Resources Planning Board is able to continue with its work, the nation will eventually be saved billions of dollars and time and future unemployment.

ACROSS THE NATION

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD WILL BE HELD IN ROOM 115, ASSEMBLY HALL, CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING, 217 W. FIRST STREET, LOS ANGELES, ON MARCH 24, 25, AND 26.

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Confirmation of Miss Martha Chickering's reappointment as Director of the State Department of Social Welfare was formally voted by the Social Welfare Board at its February meeting. Originally chosen for the post in 1939, many of the achievements of the past biennium are the result of her stimulating, thoughtful, and sincere leadership.

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FIRST ISSUE of the American Public Welfare Association's new printed monthly journal, "Public Welfare", appeared January 30, 1943. Replacing the former planographed "Public Welfare News", the revamped publication is not only larger but wider in its selection of material.

Special sections now include discussion of current Washington developments and trends, State and local council notes, and comments on recent public welfare literature. Fred K. Hoehler, J. Milton Patterson, and Marietta Stevenson, are among the contributors to the first issue.

Members of the Association receive the journal as a part of their membership, while others may subscribe directly.

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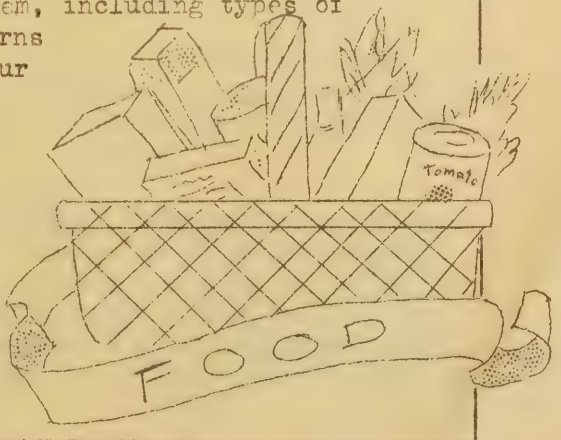
"Point Rationing", an article announced for this issue of the Bulletin, will appear in April. In the meantime those interested in problems of nutrition and the nation's food supply will find the entire issue of the January, 1943 Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences devoted to the subject.

Fifty-three fact-filled articles by authorities in the field cover nearly every aspect of the problem, including types of nutritional deficiency, regional patterns of dietary deficiency, evaluation of our national diet, military diets, U. S. food supply, the world food situation, wartime food administration, international aspects of postwar food and agriculture, methods of controlling food consumption, nutrition education programs, principles of consumer rationing, and food production programs of the United States Department of Agriculture.



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NEWS BULLETIN

State Department of Social Welfare

VOL. 5 NO. 4 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA APRIL, 1943

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THE NEWS BULLETIN
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD
ARCHIBALD B. YOUNG, CHAIRMAN
MRS. MARY E. BARKWILL JOHN C. CUNEO
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MRS. T. G. EMMONS WILFORD H. HOWARD
MISS MARTHA A. CHICKERING
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

ALL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, THE NEWS BULLETIN, STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 616 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

OAS INCREASE RECOMMENDED

FIFTY DOLLARS AT AGE 65 will be the maximum grant for Old Age Security recipients, if the majority report of eleven members of the Governor's Committee on Old Age Pensions is adopted by the Legislature, according to press reports.

CONTINUING THE PRESENT RELATIVE RESPONSIBILITY requirement, though with a modified scale, the majority report further recommends that a married couple be allowed real property of an assessed value of $3,500 instead of the current $3,000.

MEDICAL, DENTAL AND CLINICAL NEEDS of recipients will remain the responsibility of the counties.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS should be requested to liberalize pension grants and allow outside earnings by recipients, without deductions from the grant, in the committee's opinion.

SIXTY DOLLARS AT AGE 60 was advocated by a minority group of six who also favored complete abolition of the responsibility relative provision, it is also reported.

THE MAJORITY GROUP RECOMMENDS that State funds be used to finance the $10.00 increase. The Department has estimated that this increase will raise the total cost of Old Age Security grants from an estimated $129,900,000 during the coming biennium to at least $168,400,000 for the same period.

NEWS BULLETIN

RELEASED TO COUNTIES

Even the family cow was brought up to date when the Department released Aid to Needy Children Bulletin 209 to the counties on March 26, 1943.

Incorporating established policies and procedures with many not previously released, the nineteen-page bulletin provides the same comprehensive guide for Aid to Needy Children administration throughout the State that Bulletins 170 and 171 did for Old Age Security and Aid to Needy Blind in January, 1942.

Covered are legal provisions, standards of adequate care, definitions and policies on income, determination of need and the amount of the grant, as well as adjustments in the grant.

Besides elaborating on budget material, the bulletin contains many important revisions and additions. Income is defined on a broad basis, and according to such specific sub-definitions as small intermittent income; regular or fixed income; and irregular, fluctuating and seasonal income.

Provisions for handling the earnings of minors are set forth in more detail.

Governing policies relative to adjustments in grants are stated, at the same time leaving to the counties choice of procedure in effecting the required rulings.

CONFERENCE PLANS MADE

HEADQUARTERED AT THE HOLLYWOOD-ROOSEVELT HOTEL in Hollywood, the California Conference of Social Work will meet for its thirty-fifth annual session this year, May 10 - 14, to discuss "Social Work on the Home Front."

DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS on Case Work, Community Organization, Group Work, Welfare Administration, and Health, the Conference already has such outstanding participants promised as Governor Earl Warren, Richard M. Neustadt, Dr. Arlien Johnson, and Dr. Harry M. Cassidy. The Department will be represented by the Chairman of the Board, Miss Chickering, and several staff members. The section on Administration is particularly timely with its discussion of social work manpower problems, basic principles of organization, public relations, utilization of volunteers, standards and finances.

IN TEMPO WITH WAR LIMITATIONS of rationing, transportation, and housing shortages, the program this year has been streamlined to eliminate such traditional customs as the Sunday opening, most luncheon and dinner meetings, and reduced convention rail fares.

(Turn the page →)

NEW PROGRAM GIVES CIVILIAN WAR BENEFITS MEDICAL CARE

Civilian defense workers, injured while on official duty, and the dependents of those killed while on official duty may benefit from two new programs inaugurated April 1, 1943 by the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance and the United States Public Health Service.

Retroactive financial benefits will cover those injured or deceased since December 6, 1941, provided claims are filed by June 30, 1943.

Civilian War Benefits, paid through the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance, provide cash payments based upon the monthly earnings rate of the civilian defense worker, while one hundred dollars will be paid toward burial expenses of workers killed on duty. Medical care for the injured, and for needy dependents of the injured, will be supplied through the Emergency Medical Service of the U.S. Citizens Defense Corps by the United States Public Health Service.

With the Civilian War Assistance Program already operating through the county welfare departments, these two new plans compose the Federal Government's War Civilian Security Program.

Forty-four persons had been referred to the Departments as possible beneficiaries prior to the inception of the new programs. Death of the civilian defense worker had occurred in four instances, while forty were injured in the performance of their volunteer activities. Undoubtedly other persons who may benefit under the new plans will apply as the programs are publicized.

Detailed procedures to be followed by the county welfare departments in cooperating with the local civilian defense councils are contained in Sections WS 23-00 through WS 23-96 of the War Services Handbook issued by the Department on March 26, 1943.

MORE ABOUT CONFERENCE

"HAD IT SEEMED THE PATRIOTIC THING TO DO", announces the Conference Bulletin, "the board of directors of the .... conference .... would not have hesitated to cancel this year's meeting .... But conferences of social work seem to come within the comparatively small group of organizations which are justified in believing that their meetings have a definite relationship to war effort. Social workers are confronted by crucial problems engendered by the war and they are alert to the necessity for post-war planning. There is general agreement that never in the history of the conference has there been greater need for this annual pooling of ideas and experiences .... Those who find it possible to do so will plan to spend May 10 - 14 in Hollywood."

* * * *

For further details or local arrangements, see the Conference Bulletin, Volume XXVI, Number 2, or write to Anita Eldridge, Executive Secretary, 121 Post Street, Room 609, San Francisco, California.

MERIT SYSTEM

RECRUITING PROBLEM A CHALLENGE

Can California's Merit System continue to supply counties with enough qualified personnel to fill existing vacancies? That is the test the next few merit examinations must meet.

In recent months, the merit system has faced a major crisis not only in California but in other states where expanding military services and increasing war personnel demands have depleted eligible lists. Fewer and fewer people, either qualified or unqualified, have applied to take examinations and the question has now been raised whether enough potential applicants can be encouraged to take examinations, especially for public assistance and child welfare service workers.

These difficulties in recruiting personnel are not peculiar to merit systems alone. They are much the same as those experienced by private industry and all who seek employees today. Their common denominator is the fact that while there is no absolute shortage, there is a lack of persons with specific qualifications available at a particular salary. Within the Merit System several California counties have increased salaries above the Master Pay Plan as one method of meeting the difficulty.

Considerable responsibility for recruiting applicants rests with the counties, as they know their own particular needs, and the material available in their own communities for meeting these needs. This responsibility requires more than a mere mailing of examination announcements. It demands an active search for qualified persons in every community in the state: men and women transferring from one job to another, wives moving with their husbands to new localities, classes graduating from educational institutions, housewives with previous usable training, persons displaced by changes under war economy as well as such established services as the USES. Some counties are making wide use of the wives of army men stationed nearby in filling vacancies on their staffs.

The State's place in this picture is that of a clearing house for the counties in order that where there is a surplus in one area and a scarcity in another, the available personnel can be more equitably distributed.

Admittedly, merit systems through the nation are experiencing recruiting difficulties today. These difficulties are not insurmountable, however, and should be considered more as a challenge than a threat. With a realistic approach to problems of compensation, qualifications and positive recruitment, it is believed that basic merit principles and practices can be made to serve wartime public assistance needs. In so doing the system can reduce the severity of personnel scarcities, and can expedite rather than delay placement of qualified persons in public welfare service.

INDUCTION PROGRAMS

FACED WITH THE PROBLEM of developing maximum efficiency in new employees as quickly as possible, the State Department of Social Welfare has initiated two in-service training programs in the last fourteen months. New professional staff have participated in an induction program under the direction of the Division of Field Service while a training project for Intermediate Typist Clerks has been carried on through the office of Personnel and Training.

THE INDUCTION PROGRAM FOR THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF began January 13, 1942, when six new social welfare agents reported in Sacramento for a three-week orientation period. Since that time forty other workers have also been inducted in four groups, the most recent concluded February 5, 1943.

WITH THE DIRECTOR, the Chairman of the Social Welfare Board, and other staff members assisting in the training, the course acquaints the new employee with organization, structure, objectives, functions, background, and philosophy of the Department, as well as his own place in the program. Actually the induction program covers the entire six months probationary period and includes not only the three week's intensive orientation course but training on the job under close supervision. Assignments of probationers are planned to insure a wide variety of experience, with as much continuity as possible.

ASSISTING IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM for Intermediate Typist Clerks, which began February 25, 1943, are members of the Sacramento Junior College faculty, giving courses in Business English, Office Practice, and Filing. Twelve classes on the work of the State Department of Social Welfare given by a number of staff members will conclude the program. Those who satisfactorily complete the course will receive college credit.

WHILE ENROLLMENT FOR THE PRESENT COURSE is limited, the success of this trial program has resulted in formulation of plans to extend the training to other clerical classes within the Department in the near future.

VOLUNTEER PLANS

Growing interest throughout California in the use of volunteers in Wartime Child Care, has resulted in a grant of funds from the ODHWS for a temporary addition to the Department's field staff to plan a volunteer program.

Miss Wooley, appointed to fill this position, is well known for her many successful years in California public and private welfare, and brings to the program a background of understanding and experience which will enable her to evaluate and develop maximum possibilities to meet the State's particular problems and situation. In recent years she has been State Director, Northern California Division of Employment, WPA; Chief Case Supervisor in the Los Angeles County Welfare Department; Director of Field Work of the Los Angeles Tuberculosis Association; Executive Secretary of the Family Section of the Los Angeles Council of Social Agencies; and Director of the Social Work Division of the Los Angeles County Emergency Relief Administration.

MERIT EXAMS SCHEDULED

County Merit System examinations for Junior and Senior Typist Clerks, Junior and Senior Stenographer Clerks, and Receptionists are scheduled for April 24, 1943.

Final date for filing applications for these examinations was April 7. However, other examinations will be given as considered advisable in the near future. For these, provision has been made to permit continuous filing of applications with the Merit System Examining Agency.

Examinations under this plan will be announced as needed, but will not be given until a sufficient number of candidates are available. Lack of qualified applicants may lead to postponement of the examinations.

In recognizing the acute personnel shortage in the State, the Social Welfare Board has encouraged all possible adjustments for meeting the situation which will not lower standards. In the case of the present examinations this has permitted waiving of residence requirements, with preference given to State residents. This policy may be followed in future examinations, including those scheduled under the continuous filing plan.

AGENCIES CAN HELP RECRUIT

ACCORDING TO DR HARRY M. CASSIDY, Chairman of the University of California Department of Social Welfare, there are at least two things state and county welfare departments can do at the present time to aid in recruiting much needed social workers:

(1) They can release qualified staff (preferably with some pay) on educational leave for advanced training.

(2) They can call the attention of promising young people in the local communities throughout the State to the needs and opportunities in social work.

"RECRUITING FOR ADVANCED PROFESSIONAL TRAINING," says Dr. Cassidy, "is naturally a serious problem when there are heavy inducements for those at all qualified to take positions in the field. All schools of social work need assistance from the agencies to secure the right people for training. Unless a reasonable number of students come to us during the present period, we will be progressively less able to meet the demands for trained personnel which the agencies make upon us."

IN ASKING AGENCIES TO RELEASE PERSONNEL for advanced training at a time when workers are so hard to secure, Dr. Cassidy realizes that the profession is asking some temporary sacrifice.

However, he continues, "If we are to use our personnel to best advantage for the present and future, a fair number of experienced people should be given the opportunity of advanced training now. Many people working in public welfare are the very ones who should now be receiving training to fit them for future supervisory or specialist positions."

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

DR. FRANZ ALEXANDER, ELSA CASTENDYCK OFFER SEMINAR

Under the outstanding leadership of Dr. Franz Alexander of Chicago's Institute of Psychoanalysis and Miss Elsa Castendyck, Director of U. S. Children's Bureau Delinquency Section, the University of Southern California is offering a three-week's seminar on Juvenile Delinquency, August 2 to 21.

The seminar has been organized so that the two leaders will present their material in morning sessions. Work-shop groups, under competent leadership, will continue with discussion in the afternoons.

With problems of Juvenile Delinquency of such general concern throughout California in recent months, the seminar seems especially timely, and many employed welfare workers are planning to attend.

FILES CENTRALIZED

With discontinuation of CCC and the Single Men's Camps, enrollment and other records from the two programs have now been centralized in the Department's Index at Sacramento. This information will be available to all responsible agencies upon request.

The CCC records contain selection, enrollment, and discharge information only. Those of the Single Men's Camps are residence and medical records, and consist of cards containing identification information, physical description, and sometimes residence, citizenship, marital and Veteran's status, occupation, and social security number.

Other CCC records are kept in the county welfare departments and in the Federal CCC Headquarters at Ninth Corps Area Headquarters, 821 Market Street, San Francisco. The county records contain information regarding the enrollee prior to enrollment, while the Federal records cover the period that he was in camp.

PROBATION WORKERS MEET

Celebrating forty years of juvenile and adult probation work in this State, the California Probation and Parole Officers' Association will hold its annual meeting at the California Hotel in Fresno, May 6, 7, and 8, 1943. John P. Plover, Supervisor of Probation, State Department of Social Welfare, is in charge of plans for the Friday evening dinner meeting, which will focus attention on the history and development of the probation program.

AT THE SCHOOLS

BERKELEY

KEYING ITS CURRENT CIRRICULUM to the very real needs of both public and private social work in the State, the University of California at Berkeley has developed four new programs within the last few months, including (1) Opening of a field training center for psychiatric social work students at the Langley-Porter Clinic in San Francisco; (2) Development of a similar field training center for medical social work students in the newly established Social Service Department of the University of California Hospital in San Francisco; (3) Organization of an accelerated program whereby first year graduate students may begin their work at the opening of the fall, spring, or summer terms and; (4) Development of a "Social Work Major" for undergraduates.

THIS LAST PROGRAM will be of especial interest to public welfare administrators in the State inasmuch as it is designed not only to prepare undergraduates for graduate training in social work, but also to give them elementary equipment for junior positions in public assistance and similar junior social work positions, in which there is such a serious shortage at present.

"FROM THE TWO YEAR GRADUATE PROGRAM," Dr. Cassidy, Chairman of the Department says, "we hope there will emerge persons who, after some seasoning in the field, will be equipped to assume positions as specialists, consultants, supervisors, and executives."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

IN AN ACCELERATED PROGRAM initiated in the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California this year, students may begin or continue their professional education for social work in any trimester. With the school on a year round basis, a graduate certificate may be completed in two terms or eight months, and a Master's degree in four terms.

FIRST PERIOD SUMMER SESSION extends from May 24 to June 26, when a limited number of courses for advanced students will be offered. Another sixteen-week term for an entering group of students begins June 28.

IN CONTRAST WITH FORMER YEARS when fellowships were limited, the Graduate School has twenty-five fellowships available for 1943-44. Fourteen of these are in Medical Social Work and are open to students who have completed one graduate year in social work. Persons without previous professional education will be eligible to apply for American Red Cross Home Service fellowships, and for fellowships in group work offered by All Nations Foundation, the Los Angeles Y.M.C.A., and the National Girl Scouts.

APPLICATIONS FOR THESE FELLOWSHIPS as well as other information concerning the school may be addressed to Dr. Arlien Johnson, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California.

In Appeal

UPHOLDING HIS CONTENTION that he did not receive aid to which he was ineligible, the State Social Welfare Board ruled that March appellant number 3 may not be required to make repayment of $276 to his county.

From the time of original application, the appellant had been living with his wife in a home which was her separate property. Aid had been granted beginning 8/1/40 in the amount of $38.33, with no deduction for free rent. In the annual reinvestigation in September, 1942, however, the county determined that in the entire prior period the appellant had been receiving free rent valued at $11.50 a month. They accordingly cancelled the current warrant, and asked reimbursement of $276 to cover the period 8/1/40 to 7/31/42.

In granting the appeal, the Board in consideration of recent Attorney General Opinion NS4473, ruled that no repayment may be required when the recipient receives aid during a period in which the county has been aware of his full circumstances, and he has himself attempted no pertinent concealment of facts.

* * * *

DOES A SIGNED WITHDRAWAL terminate the county's responsibility for continuing investigation of an application for Old Age Security?

Testing this procedure was March appellant number 5, who had signed a withdrawal a few weeks after applying for aid in June, 1941. At that time she went to live with relatives, and did not wish the investigation continued. More than a year later she again applied, asking retroactive aid from the date of original application.

The Board considered that the first application had been invalidated by the subsequent withdrawal. They were therefore without authority to order retroactive aid prior to a valid application.

* * * *

FIRST APPEAL GRANTED on the basis of recent Attorney General Opinion NS4737 was that of March Old Age Security appellant number 9.

In this instance the appellant had two $1,000 insurance policies over five years old. Both were in possession of a daughter who paid their premiums and refused to release them to the mother.

Although the appellant based her appeal on the fact that she was not and could not be in actual possession of the policies, the Board's decision made the point at issue the value of personal property as represented by the cash surrender value of the insurance.

With one policy exempt under Opinion NS4737, the $410 cash surrender value on the remaining policy left the appellant eligible within the current interpretation of the law.

* * * *

(Turn the page --)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS

REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY IN AN UNDISTRIBUTED ESTATE shall not be considered in determining eligibility for the Categorical Aids until the estate is distributed, unless the property is in fact available to the applicant or recipient prior to distribution of the estate. This opinion supersedes NS3577 which had previously guided Departmental policy.

(AGO NS4769. 3/11/43)

FULL REPAYMENT OF AID FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED may be demanded by the county as a right. When excess property causes ineligibility, but the grantee did not receive the aid through fraud, repayment may be demanded only in an amount equal to the amount of the excess property.

(AGO NS4473. 1/22/43)

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* THE ABOVE OPINIONS have been received by the State Department of Social Welfare since the last issue of the News Bulletin. Rules and regulations pertinent to them will be forwarded to the counties after approval by the State Social Welfare Board. *

****

APPEALS CONTINUED

UNCONDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CHILDREN may be considered in determining the amount of the grant of assistance, according to the Board in March Old Age Security hearing number 26 - the case of an elderly couple whose children have been contributing various amounts since November, 1942. Although both appellants had been unwilling to accept this support, the Board based its decision upon the facts that the contributions are not only unconditional, but are willingly and actually made.

In the appeal the couple had also asked the Board to determine whether Section 2012 of the Welfare and Institutions Code had been violated by the county, as they said they had made repeated complaints against a worker. In the absence of complaints from any other sources, however, the section was not involved.

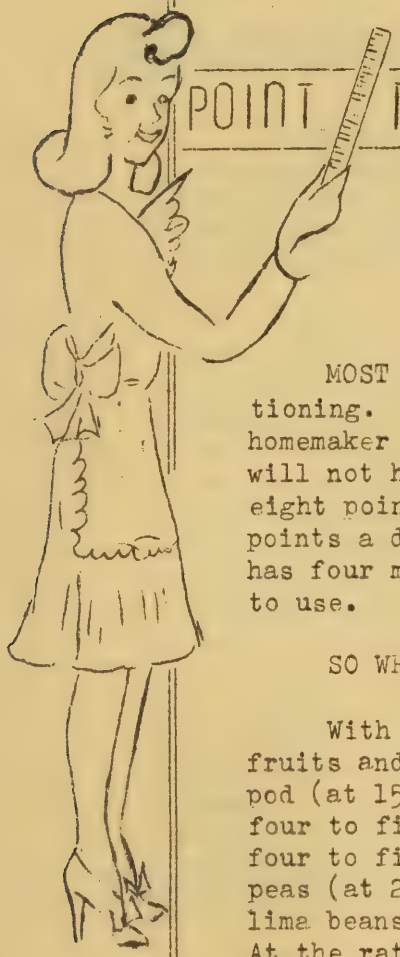
****

* AT PRESENT THERE ARE SIXTY-TWO STUDENTS enrolled in the undergraduate social work major at the University of California. Enrollment in the graduate school likewise remains relatively high, in spite of current war demands. In February, 1943, ninety-four graduate students were enrolled as compared with ninety in November, 1942, and one hundred and fifteen in the peak month of November, 1941. *

****

In the second the county had also asked the board to determine whether hotels (16 of the Uniform and Instructions Sec. 1) had been violated by the county, as they said they were running a considerable amount a woman. In the absence of complaints from any other source, however, the section was not involved.

ON THE FOOD FRONT



POINT RATIONING

by Helen I. Stebbins

MOST CONSUMERS are fairly familiar with the Why and How of rationing. The information they want now is all about Points. The homemaker who has learned how to plan her menus a week in advance will not have so much difficulty figuring the points to spend. Forty-eight points a person means that each person has one and six tenths points a day, or eleven and two tenths points a week. If a family has four members they have forty-four and eight tenths points a week to use.

SO WHAT IS THE BEST BUY?

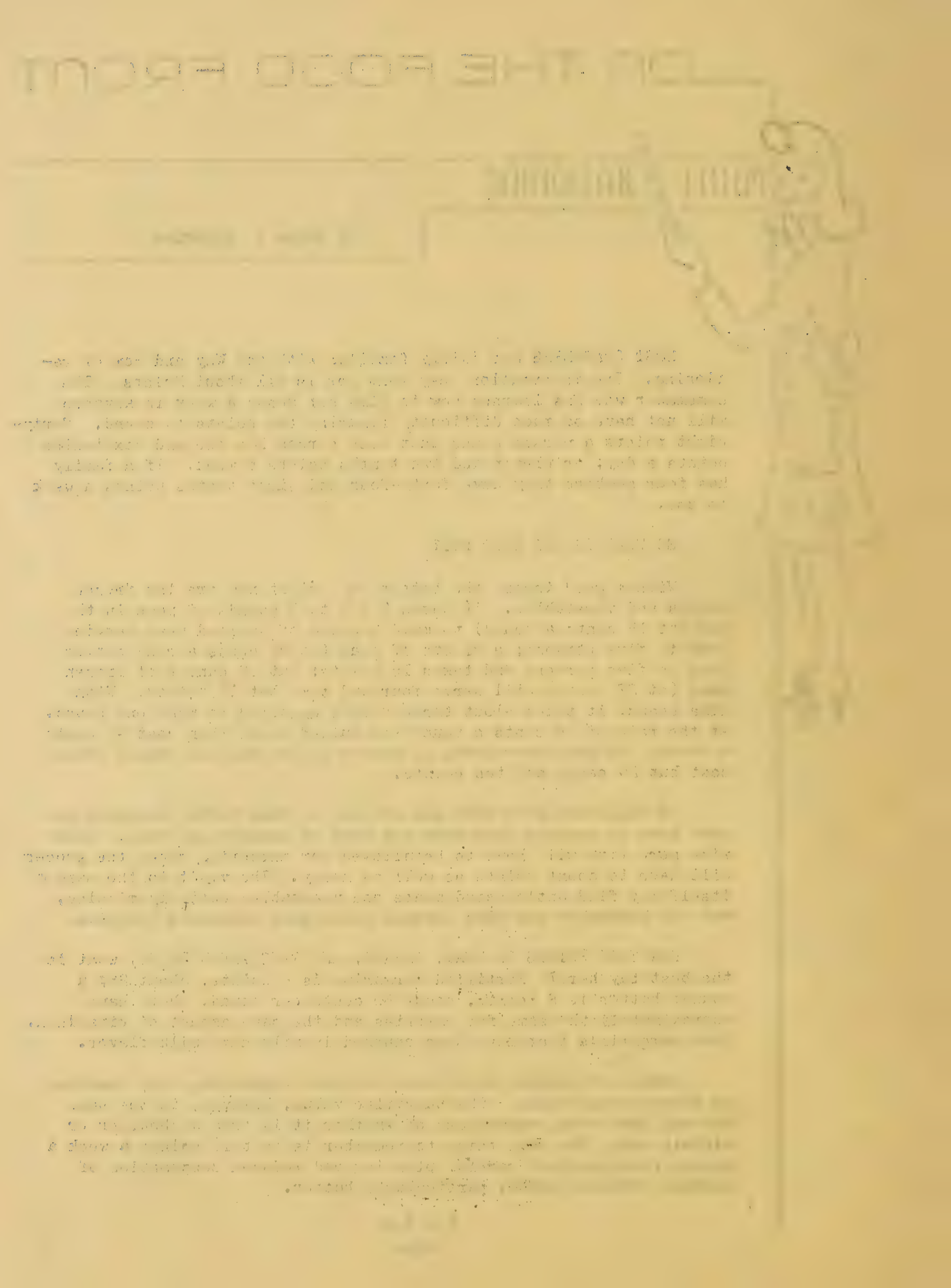
With a good income the better buys right now are the frozen fruits and vegetables. It takes 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of peas in the pod (at 15 cents a pound) to make a pound of shelled peas serving four to five persons; a #2 can of peas (at 22 cents a can) serves four to five persons and takes 16 points; but 12 ounces of frozen peas (at 22 cents) will serve four and take but 10 points. With lima beans, it takes about three pounds unhulled to make one pound. At the rate of 15 cents a pound the hulled beans then cost 45 cents a pound. On the other hand, 12 ounces of the shelled frozen limas cost but 24 cents and ten points.

IT WILL TAKE MORE TIME AND THOUGHT TO PLAN MENUS carefully and more time on recipes that make the most of unrationed foods. Likewise more time will have to be allowed for marketing since the grocer will have to count points as well as money. The visit to the market itself may find anticipated meats and vegetables entirely missing, and the homemaker may find herself doing some impromptu revising.

NOW THAT POINTS ON MEAT, CHEESE, AND FATS ARE WITH US, what is the best buy here? Fortified margarine is 5 points, about 25¢ a pound; butter is 8 points, about 50 cents per pound. Both have approximately the same fat calories and the same amount of vitamin A. Some margarines that have been churned in milk have milk flavor.

MEATS ARE VALUED ON CUT with the more tender boneless portions at higher point value. The nutritive value, however, is the same for all lean meat, regardless of whether it is from a shoulder or sirloin cut. The main thing to remember is that 16 points a week a person requires both careful planning and reduced consumption of certain fats and meats, particularly butter.

* * * *



WORTH READING

SOCIAL WORK AS A PROFESSION. By Esther Lucile Brown. Russell Sage Foundation. N.Y. 1942 (4th Rev. Edition) $1.00.

Once more Esther Lucile Brown offers an enlightened perspective to social service workers in her fourth revitalization of this real source book on the profession's development. Although the original format has been preserved, practically all text has been rewritten with up-to-the-minute facts and trends.

Tracing social work objectives through the humanitarian movement into the present era, the author groups broad social work activities into six general categories of case work, group work, administration, research, community organization, and social action. Social case work as the most highly devoloped activity has been accorded the responsibility of forming the "basic program" of many community social agencies: family welfare societies, social service departments of hospitals and clinics, visiting teacher departments of schools, probation and parole bureaus, child-placing and protective societies and public agencies, traveler's aid societies, home-service sections of the American Red Cross, and other community agencies.

Census and salary details have been analyzed in enough detail to satisfy the reader avid for factors and figures. On the other hand, the social work practitioner seeking guidance on scope and trends in the field can find orientation and stimulation in the orderly and thoughtful presentation of developing attitudes and relationships. Schools of social work are not neglected; nor are the national associations with their contributions.

Cost of the book is so nominal that it should be a valuable reference in the library of everyone interested in skilled case work service.

Reviewed by Jack Snow

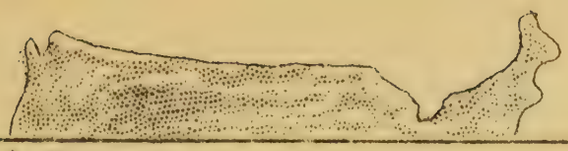
* * *

"RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF PERSONNEL". Russel Drake (Chief of the Administrative Service Unit, Division of Social Welfare, Minnesota Department of Social Security.) Public Welfare News, February, 1943.

Mr. Drake's timely article offers several practical suggestions both for recruitment and retention of personnel in local welfare offices, which will be of special interest to county directors faced with the problem of staff turnover.

The author outlines workable procedures by which both county and state departments of welfare may go a long ways toward conserving the services of experienced personnel in the local offices. The key note of the article is the need for offering the staff sufficient opportunities for satisfaction in the job to outweigh the glamour of employment more directly connected with the war effort.

Reviewed by Katherine Webb



ACROSS THE NATION

COMMENTING ON THE RECENT DEATH of David Adie, New York State's Commissioner of Welfare since 1932, Howard L. Russell, Acting Director of the American Public Welfare Association, says:

"The welfare field has lost another great leader. Our members will mourn the passing of a good friend, but long cherish the influence of a man who was always in the forefront pointing the way to us."

Following the death of William Hodson in January, Mr. Adie's death is New York State's second great public welfare loss in recent months. Since coming to this country from his native Scotland in 1913, Mr. Adie has held many responsible welfare positions including the first Chairmanship of the National Council of State Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators, and membership on the Board of Directors of the American Public Welfare Association. Recently he was Chairman of the Federal State Advisory Committee for Welfare in the defense program.

Some insight into his human approach to social welfare comes from his now classic definition of case work--"So to serve the client that he may remain free."

****

FORGING AHEAD OF CALIFORNIA early last fall, Colorado now pays the highest old age assistance grant in the nation. This is the more remarkable as the state is the only one where long time residents of the state may become eligible to assistance at 60.

Grants in Colorado vary from month to month because the entire Old Age Security fund is used each month, and the size of the grant is governed by the size of the fund for any particular period. An average grant of $37.03 was paid in October, $40.05 in November and $41.06 in December, 1942. California's average grant for January, 1943, was $37.09.

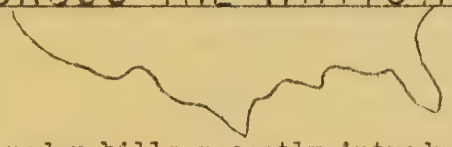
****

RECENT INVENTION OF JOHN W. GALYON of Springfield, Illinois, now perfects a Mechanical Braille reader which promises to revolutionize not only the Braille Book system, but to offer help for the deaf as well.

Already in the hands of industrial engineers of a leading national manufacturing concern, the reader makes it possible to photograph Braille characters on small motion picture film and transmit the characters to the reader's finger tips by means of photoelectric mechanical arrangement.

The device is portable and no larger than a small Braille book. By eliminating the need for the large expensive Braille books, it will enable many blind persons to have their own personal libraries at little more than nominal cost. →

ACROSS THE NATION



STATES WOULD NOT NEED TO MATCH FEDERAL GRANTS for payment of Old Age Security, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to Dependent Children, under bills recently introduced in the National Congress by Senator Bilbo of Mississippi. Under these measures, maximum Federal grants would be given states regardless of their ability to match with state funds, as now required.

Such provision would do much to correct one of the most frequently criticized features of the Social Security Act: the fact that those states poorest and most in need receive the least in Federal help.

* * * *

PENNSYLVANIA'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE studying the State's Public Assistance programs has recommended to Governor Edward Martin that administration of all forms of assistance be transferred back to the counties, with counties resuming a share of the costs. During the past two years Pennsylvania has been one of the States experimenting with public assistance centrally administered at the State level.

* * * *

UTAH'S SENATE has just approved new public assistance legislation which would place grants to needy recipients on a budgetary basis; fix a ceiling of $45.00 a month, permitting earnings or other income up to budgetary needs without deductions; and permit the $45.00 ceiling to be exceeded in cases requiring medical assistance or special diets. Another bill passed by both Senate and House appropriates the sales-tax revenue directly to the welfare department instead of as now to the governor.

* * * *

WASHINGTON'S LEGISLATURE gave its state four new welfare bills in March. One permits Old Age Security recipients to receive increased grants up to $40.00 a month if their needs equal or exceed that amount. The other three measures concern the county levy for public assistance. All measures were advocated by Governor Arthur B. Langlie.

* * * *

A SIX POINT PROGRAM advanced at the recent New York regional meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, has offered concrete ways in which social workers can help in the war effort.

According to the program they can

(1) Supply workers from the lists of unemployed and handicapped.
(2) Maintain physical and mental health of workers.
(3) Reduce economic hardships, confusion, social and health problems incident to change.
(4) Mobilize social and health resources of a community to meet needs arising as a result of concentration or loss of workers.
(5) Aid in determining causes of and alleviating conditions causing absenteeism.
(6) Maintain health and social services for the whole community, for on these services depends the strength of the nation.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD WILL BE HELD IN ROOM 115, ASSEMBLY HALL, CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING, 217 W. FIRST STREET, LOS ANGELES, ON APRIL 28, 29, 30.

DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE WHO WOULD LIKE TO CONTINUE HIS PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION, specializing in such fields as medical or psychiatric social work, Child Welfare, Public Welfare Administration, Group Work, etc.?

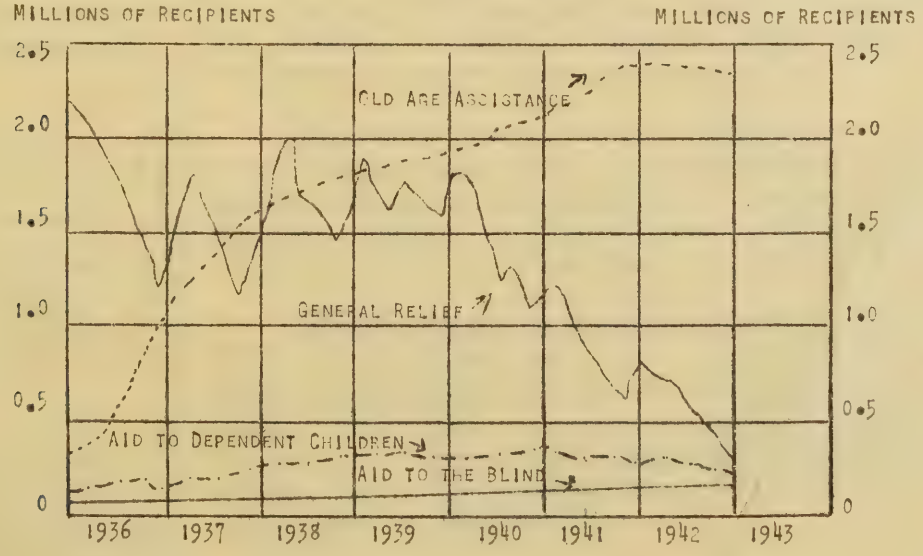
If so, he will find ten pages in the January, 1943, issue of the Compass devoted to detailed descriptions of current scholarship, fellowship, and assistantship opportunities now offered in schools of Social Work throughout the country, including the University of Southern California and the University of California at Berkeley.

For those interested and qualified to apply, these openings offer fine opportunities to complete professional education at a time when the need for trained workers is growing far faster than the available supply. Full particulars regarding requirements and benefits, filing dates, and other details are outlined in the article.

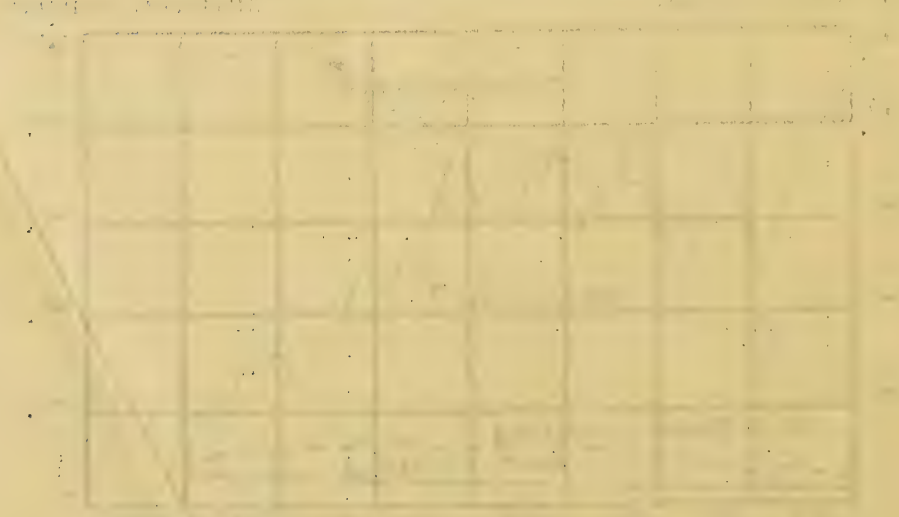
* * * * *

Case workers will have an opportunity to talk shop to their hearts' content at the California Conference of Social Work this year. A series of daily discussion groups have been planned to present case material selected primarily to evaluate case work performance of two or more agencies working cooperatively with the same family or individual. Emphasis will be on the work of public agencies, and mimeographed booklets on the case material will be available.

RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES - JAN. 1936 - DEC. 1942*



*FROM PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BULLETIN, FEBRUARY, 1943.



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NEWS BULLETIN

State Department of Social Welfare

JUN 2 1943
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

VOL. 5 NO. 5 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA MAY, 1943

INTERPRETATION NEEDED

AS NEW OAS LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

EFFECTIVE JULY 1 THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA will have a new Old Age Security Law raising the maximum grant from $40 to $50 a month at age sixty-five.

FOLLOWING MOST OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS of the Governor's seventeen-member committee on aged pensions, the new law will effect many further administrative changes in financial participation, State costs, period of investigation, procedure on appeals, and specific regulations in respect to real and personal property, income consideration, and the relative contribution scale.

JUST WHAT THESE CHANGES ARE and what they will mean to the general public from taxpayer to recipient, will be questions which welfare departments--State and county--will be expected to help the public understand in the next few weeks.

IT WILL BE A BIG JOB complicated by the added pressure of setting the machinery in operation for actual implementation of the changes. To help in the work Department rules and regulations, with the necessary interpretations, will be issued to the counties as soon as possible after action by the State Board at the May meeting.

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FINANCIAL PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAW for the biennium beginning July 1, will increase State participation in aid payments to five-sixths of the grant after the Federal share has been met. Counties will contribute the remaining one-sixth.

DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES INDICATE THIS PROVISION, with other changes, will, at a minimum increase State costs by $52,300,000 for the biennium while county costs will be decreased by $15,500,000. The Federal share will be raised by $7,100,000, making the total increase due to all changes approximately $43,900,000.

Turn the page →

NEWS BULLETIN

MORE CHANGES IN OAS LAW

ALTHOUGH PROVISION FOR SUPPORT FROM RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES was retained in the law, the contribution scale was liberalized to start at $155 for single persons and $235 for married couples without dependents. Contributions cannot be required from married daughters unless they have separate income. Similarly in considerations of income, premiums paid by relatives or others on a recipient's insurance policy will no longer be deductible.

CHANGES IN PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS cover both real and personal property, as well as inheritance considerations in undistributed estates.

AS IN THE AID TO THE BLIND LAW, the assessed value of real property will be reduced by consideration of encumbrances of record. Personal property up to $600 in value, less encumbrances of public record, may also now be owned. Moreover certain personal effects such as clothing, furniture, household equipment, foodstuffs, and fuel,.will not be considered personal property.

WHEN FEDERAL STATUTES OR RULES AND REGULATIONS of the Federal Social Security Board permit earnings of an applicant to be exempt from consideration without loss of Federal funds, Section 2020.05, which provides that earnings need not be deducted, becomes effective. This provision is not now effective in California (see Page 4).

THE PERIOD PERMITTED COUNTIES for investigation of applications has been reduced to sixty days. When it is impossible for the county to complete its investigation in this time, the aid, when granted, must be paid from the first of the month in which eligibility was established or as of the first of the month following the end of the sixty-day period, whichever is earlier.

RECIPIENTS DISSATISFIED WITH COUNTY DECISIONS, may now select either of two alternate procedures: They may appeal to the State Department, as at present, or to their own county board of supervisors. In choosing the latter, they must await the local board's decision before appealing to the Department for a final hearing.

AMONG OTHER REVISED SECTIONS are those covering payment of a lost warrant, providing for retroactive repayment of money erroneously collected from a recipient, and requiring workers to conduct themselves with courtesy, consideration and respect toward applicants and recipients of aid.

COPIES OF ALL LAWS AND BULLETINS relating to the administration of the law are to be made available to the general public in each county welfare office and the State Department offices, and the applicant must be given a copy of his application.

THE NEWS BULLETIN
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD
ARCHIBALD B. YOUNG, CHAIRMAN
MRS. MARY E. BARKWILL — JOHN C. CUNEO
HEBER JAMES BROWN — BEN KOENIG
MRS. T. G. EMMONS — WILFORD H. HOWARD
MISS MARTHA A. CHICKERING
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

ALL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, THE NEWS BULLETIN, STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 616 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

MORE CHANGES IN OAS LAW

MISS CHICKERING RECEIVES AWARD

TO MARTHA A. CHICKERING, DIRECTOR of the State Department of Social Welfare, was given the first annual Koshland award of the California Conference of Social Work.

RECOGNIZING HER OUTSTANDING SERVICE in the field of public welfare in California, Dr. Arlien Johnson, conference president, announced the award at the annual business meeting in Hollywood on May 14.

Although Miss Chickering was unable to personally receive the scroll and the $100 check, she extended her appreciation to the conference in a letter read to the membership.

FIRST OF A SERIES OF FIVE ANNUAL AWARDS of $100, from a $500 fund given by Daniel E. Koshland, Jr., in honor of his father's fiftieth birthday, the choice was made by a conference committee of representative social workers.

Because the committee believed "the award should represent the judgment of social workers themselves, throughout the State," conference members were invited to send in nominations. Miss Chickering's contribution was voted the most outstanding in the field of social work and in service to the California Conference of Social Work.

APPROVAL OF THE COMMITTEE CHOICE was further indicated by the enthusiastic reception given the announcement at the conference.

AGED AID INSTITUTE PLANNED

INSTITUTES FOR DISCUSSION OF CHANGES in the Old Age Security Law as set forth in Assembly Bill 1994 will be conducted by the Department at the request of the Association of California's Executives of Public Welfare in ten cities during the week of June 7.

Planned as a joint undertaking in the inservice training program, one-day meetings will be held in Sacramento, Redding, Ukiah, Oakland, Santa Cruz, Fresno, Santa Barbara, Riverside, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

DESIGNED TO GIVE FULL DETAILS REGARDING THE CHANGES in the law to persons who are actually administering the Act, information regarding the meetings is being sent to the county boards of supervisors and the county welfare departments.

REGULATIONS ARE STUDIED

AT A JOINT MEETING HELD IN SACRAMENTO on May 19 and 20, the Advisory Committee of the Association of California's Executives of Public Welfare, the Relief Committee of the Association of County Boards of Supervisors, the Welfare Committee of the California County Auditors' Association, and Department representatives reviewed proposed rules and regulations under the new Old Age Security Law. Regulations discussed will now be presented to the Social Welfare Board for action at their May meeting.

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THIS MEETING the Merit System Advisory Committee met with Department representatives on May 21, to discuss proposed revisions of the pay plan for county merit systems.

BOARDING HOME RESPONSIBILITY SHIFTED

INSPECTION AND LICENSING OF ALL PLACES for the reception and care of children will be transferred from the State to the counties if Senate Bill 601, recently passed by the Legislature is signed by the Governor.

This brings to a close thirty years of State responsibility for the care of children outside their own homes in California.

THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE now take over the important function of inspecting and licensing all children's institutions, boarding homes, day nurseries, day care centers, privately operated day care centers, parent and child homes, and other places where children are cared for outside of their own homes.

SUPERVISION OF CHILD PLACING AGENCIES which include adoption agencies remains a State responsibility under the provision of the bill, passed in the closing days of the legislative session.

"STANDARDS

for Institutions Caring for Aged," adopted by the Social Welfare Board last October are now ready for distribution . . .

Beginning with a history of the Department's responsibilities in this field the 63-page pamphlet covers such topics as organization and administration, finances, personnel standards, housing and equipment, sanitation, nutrition, and medical, nursing, and social services.

Staff and Board members will be particularly interested in the recommendations and requirements by which institutions are evaluated for licensing and renewals, while County workers will find a bibliography on problems of the aged and nutrition helpful.

FEDERAL LAW OF NO HELP TO CALIFORNIA

BECAUSE OF A RIDER RESTRICTING APPLICATION OF ITS PROVISIONS in states which have raised their grants since April 1, 1943, House Joint Resolution No. 96, signed by the President a fortnight ago, will offer no advantage to California's Old Age Security recipients in its present form.

DESIGNED TO INCREASE THE NATION'S WAR LABOR SUPPLY, the new Federal law permits aged recipients to earn unlimited sums in agricultural work without the earnings affecting the amount of their grants or eligibility to aid.

ALTHOUGH FEDERAL FUNDS are made available to match grants made on this basis, California, because of its new Old Age Security increase will not be able to benefit until the present restrictive rider is modified.

RECIPIENTS NOT TO BE CIRCULARIZED

APPROACH OF THE SUMMER HARVEST SEASON with its attendant acute war labor shortage this year brings California county welfare directors the problem of reconciling demands for recruitment from public assistance rolls with sound welfare policies.

COUNTY DIRECTORS IN SEVERAL COUNTIES have already been approached with the idea of circularizing recipients of aid as a means of increasing the labor supply. As a result the Department has been asked whether it would be permissible to enclose a statement with each recipient's warrant enlisting cooperation in accepting employment. Department reply has been:

> "We believe that such practice is not in accord with the intent of the assistance program which is to meet the needs of individuals when they are in need and we believe that particularly in the categorical aids. . .there is not a large reservoir of employable people. We believe that these persons should receive the same sort of treatment as anyone else in the community. . . urged to accept employment if they are able to take it, but that the use of their names as a special reservoir is not wise."

SOME WELFARE DIRECTORS HAVE ATTEMPTED to meet the problem by working out suitable newspaper publicity calling attention to the fact that public assistance recipients may accept employment and may register with the United States Employment Service if they wish to work. At the same time assurance is given that the welfare departments will cooperate in restoring aid promptly when employment has ceased, as provided by the recently adopted Section 2183.9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

WHAT OF THESE CHILDREN?

DURING THE PAST YEAR AND A HALF the number of children receiving Aid to Needy Children in family groups in California has dropped from approximately 37,600 in July, 1941, to 23,500 in February, 1943. Such a reduction in public assistance rolls usually brings favorable public reaction.

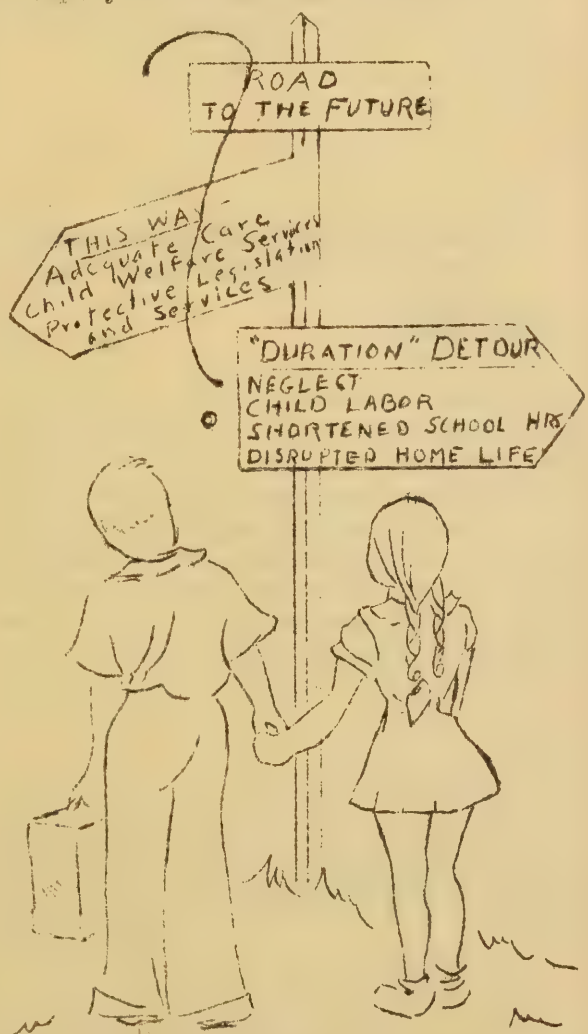
BUT WHEN IT IS REMEMBERED that these children come from homes where aid was granted in order to keep mothers in their homes, those concerned with the welfare of children see more serious implications.

IS IT POSSIBLE THAT AMONG ALL THESE THOUSANDS there were employable women or children who could with safety to themselves and their families take employment in full support of their homes? In how many did factors of expediency outweigh true consideration of the full protection and welfare of the family group? How many had the advantage of adequate consultant service before they made their decision?

THE SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD has directed a communication to State Public Assistance agencies in this region, outlining its position on the relation of the ANC program to the potential supply of women employees in defense factories.

INDICATING THAT THE DECISION as to gainful employment should in all cases be an individual one made by the woman herself, in the light of the particular conditions in her home, the Regional Public Assistance representative goes on to discuss certain aspects of the problem presented.

"The transfer of mothers of young children from their homes into the labor market may increase the women power in war industries, but whether the employment of such women in industry represents an economic asset depends upon a number of factors in each case....Even under normal circumstances the time required for domestic responsibilities is limited and the working mother must either neglect her home or make inroads into her physical resources. The resulting nerve strain may affect her contribution to industry, as well as to the well-being of her family. If, on the other hand, substitutes for the mother's care are obtained, they will require a considerable portion of the time of some other responsible adult; sometimes one whose service. . .is much more needed than that of the mother...



Little Citizens of Tomorrow—
Which Way Shall We Send Them?

Turn the page →

CHILD CARE POSITIONS APPROVED

Approval of Child Care Coordinator positions in eight counties in the State had been received by this Department as of May 1, 1943. Financed from the Presidential Allocation of $400,000 to the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services, it is expected that Federal funds may be extended until June 30, 1943.

Plans already approved by the United States Children's Bureau for the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services provide for employment of ten county coordinators and five assistant county coordinators. Four counties have appointed coordinators and assistants.

Assistance from Federal funds is limited to local administrative planning and consultative personnel who are responsible for mobilizing, promoting, coordinating, administering, and developing on a community-wide basis, services and facilities of local, public and private agencies, for the care of children of working mothers.

Organization of a volunteer program for care of children in wartime, as announced in the April News Bulletin, was made possible by a similar grant from Presidential funds for a State Training Consultant in Volunteers and an Assistant Consultant.

WHAT OF THESE CHILDREN?

(Continued from page 5)

"The role of the public assistance agencies is, by assistance or other services, to help the mother arrive at a decision that will best meet her own needs and those of her children. Such help will involve consideration with families of such factors as the welfare of children during the mother's absence from home and of the type of substitute child-care arrangement the mother can or wishes to make if she takes full or part-time work. Consultation service should also be available that will help the mother determine what increased costs will be involved in taking a job; for instance:, clothes, lunches, transportation costs, and other necessary expenses involved in the mother's absenting herself from home.... The opportunity to discuss these conditions will necessarily influence decisions since it will often be apparent that anticipated earnings will not, in all cases, provide the essentials for family life."

FEDERAL

findings of the second administrative review of public assistance in California for the period ending June 30, 1942, recently submitted to the Department, analyze progress made in reorganization, especially of Field Service; operations of the three categorical aid programs in one large urban county; and the newly developed War Services programs in four counties.

Plans for further observations in other counties were canceled when Federal staff had to be used on Wartime Civilian Control Administration and Japanese evacuation during spring-summer 1942.

Work on the third Federal review was begun in Trinity, Modoc, and Shasta counties on May 10, 1943, and will be started in Alameda, Tulare, Contra Costa, Inyo, and Mono at dates to be announced later.

NEW WAR COUNCIL

TAKES OVER DEFENSE WORK

WITH THE LIQUIDATION OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE to be succeeded by the new War Council, the Committee on Health Welfare and Consumer Interests, of which Colonel A. B. Young was Chairman, has also terminated its work. Work of the welfare sub-committee with Martha A. Chickering as chairman has been closely interwoven from the beginning with the county welfare departments of the State.

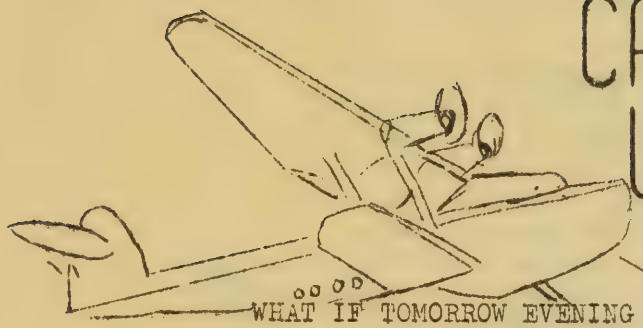
ALL COUNTY WELFARE DIRECTORS in the State were members of the welfare sub-committee under the general chairmanship of Lawrence Schreiber. As the committee ends its work and transfers its responsibilities to the new War Council, it is with a deep sense of gratification at the speed and effectiveness with which the county welfare departments organized to meet the threatening wartime emergency.

ON DECEMBER 7, 1941, immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the welfare sub-committee met in Colonel Young's home to plan work under wartime conditions. Major responsibilities assumed by the sub-committee were feeding, clothing, and housing of civilian populations which might be disrupted by enemy action, evacuation of uprooted populations, particularly children, and general responsibility for children affected by war. The last two functions were soon taken over by special committees, but not before the welfare sub-committee had arranged with welfare departments for a canvass of homes to which children might be evacuated, and for the licensing of these homes by simplified emergency procedure arranged by the State Department.

FOOD SUPPLIES were immediately made available upon order of the county welfare director of any county affected, through the stocks in the Commodity Distribution warehouses of the State Department and also in special stock piles set up at the request of the Social Welfare Board by the Federal Agricultural Marketing Administration. Stocks of WPA clothing in the Welfare Department warehouses were also set aside for emergencies.

A STATE-WIDE AGREEMENT entered into with the American Red Cross defined the respective responsibilities of that organization and the county welfare departments. The Red Cross agreed to meet emergency needs while the county welfare departments accepted the task of providing continuing assistance.

LATER IN 1942 Civilian War Assistance programs of the Federal Security Agency were set up with funds available through the State Department to county welfare departments for immediate relief of civilian population in case of an "incident." With the closing of the Commodity Distribution program, the Civilian War Assistance program remains the major program for civilian relief in event of enemy action.



CALIFORNIA'S WAR SERVICES

WHAT IF TOMORROW EVENING BOMBERS should swoop down over one of our coastal cities? How well prepared are we to meet the needs of the population affected by such an incident?

THROUGH LONG TRAINING AS MEMBERS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE on Welfare of the former State Council of Defense, county welfare directors have been preparing themselves and their organizations to care for civilians in event of an emergency. In addition two special programs, Civilian War Assistance and the Enemy Alien program were placed in operation prior to November 1, 1942. At that time they were integrated into the Department's regular activities under agreement with the Social Security Board.

ONLY THIRTEEN COUNTIES have yet had occasion to invoke the provisions of either program. However, all have been provided with the War Services Handbook and are in a position to grant immediate service and assistance if need arises.

FINANCED 100 PER CENT FROM FEDERAL FUNDS, both programs are set up to give civilians--alien and citizen--temporary assistance in case of actual or threatened enemy attack and because of restrictive government action. As such they are supplementary to the existing public assistance program which will continue to meet types of need existing prior to the war.

ALL OF THE COUNTIES SO FAR REPORTING WAR SERVICE CASES, except Lake and Sacramento, have been on the coast. The two most heavily populated counties carry the bulk of the cases: San Francisco, the port of debarkation for evacuees from Hawaii, leads in the greatest number of Civilian War Assistance cases; and Los Angeles County serves the largest number in the Enemy Alien program. However, the significance of these programs lies not in their present scope or statistics but in their purpose of strengthening civilian morale and in their potentialities for coping with any war disaster or situation which may arise.

BY AGREEMENT WITH THE FEDERAL SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD, the State Department is the official agency responsible for operation and function of the programs in the State, while as in the categorical aids, actual administration is delegated to the county welfare departments.

CIVILIAN RELIEF

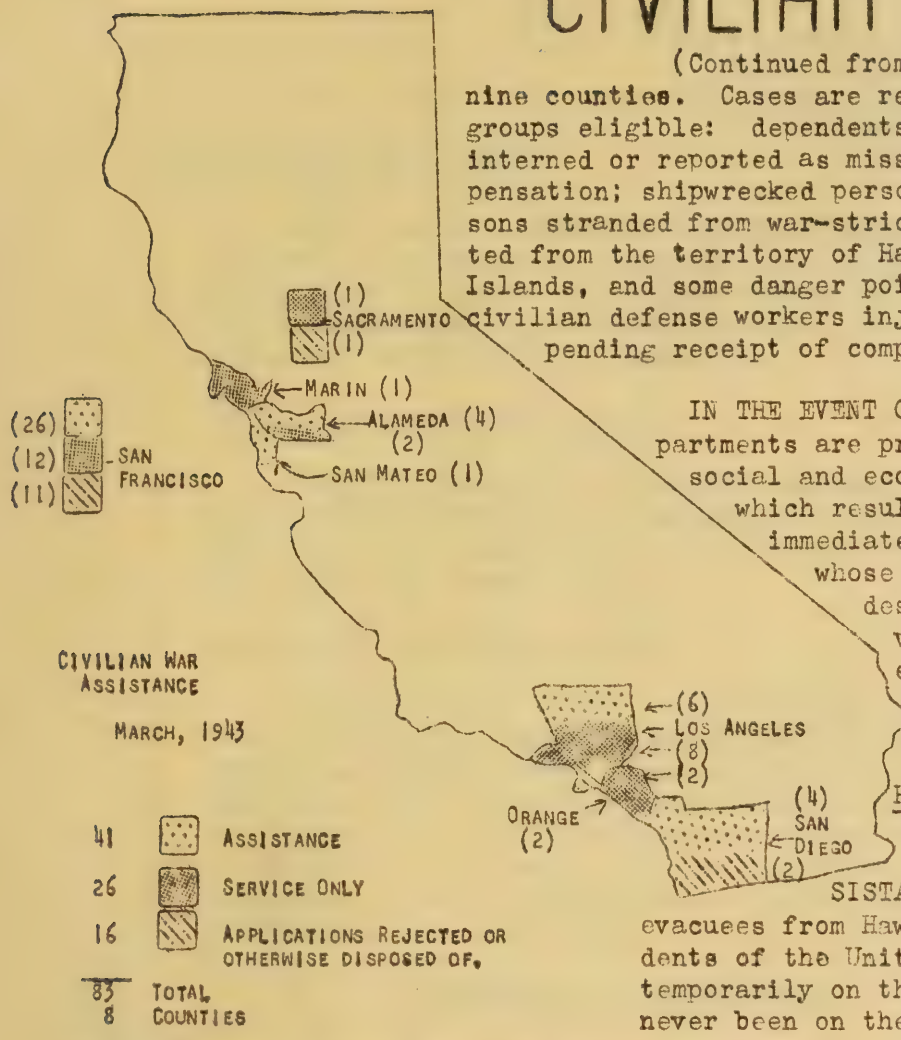
SIX MONTHS AFTER THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, California's Civilian War Assistance Program went into operation. Intended to meet emergent needs of citizens resulting from enemy attack, actual or threatened, this program has had cases reported from

Turn the Page →

CIVILIAN RELIEF

(Continued from Page 8)

nine counties. Cases are representative of all of the groups eligible: dependents of civilians who are killed, interned or reported as missing, pending receipt of compensation; shipwrecked persons and their dependents; persons stranded from war-stricken areas; civilians evacuated from the territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and some danger points in the United States; and civilian defense workers injured while on official duty pending receipt of compensation.



IN THE EVENT OF AN INCIDENT, welfare departments are prepared to meet the varied social and economic needs of civilians which result. These include not only immediate shelter and food for those whose homes have been damaged or destroyed, but also such services as are necessary to reestablish families and get workers back on their jobs as soon as possible.

HAWAIIAN EVACUEES LARGEST GROUP

BULK OF CIVILIAN WAR ASSISTANCE CASES to date have been evacuees from Hawaii, including former residents of the United States who were employed temporarily on the Island, persons who have never been on the mainland before, the chronically ill, and others who need special service.

IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE HAWAIIAN EVACUEES, the counties have handled most effectively a very difficult situation, as it has often been impossible to tell when convoys would arrive and under what social, economic, and health conditions the evacuees would debark. More recently this work has been facilitated because social data has been forwarded by the Honolulu agency for those persons who obviously would need special attention.

PROVISION FOR INJURED DEFENSE WORKERS

INJURED CIVILIAN DEFENSE WORKERS, air raid wardens particularly, have been reported in nearly every one of the nine counties in which the program has been operating. While this group will now be eligible to receive Civilian War Benefits under the social insurance system of Old Age and Survivor's Insurance, the civilian war assistance program may provide necessary aid for the individual or his dependents pending adjustment of claims.

PROGRAM FLEXIBLE

SET UP TO MEET ALL SORTS OF SHORT-TIME EMERGENCIES ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS, the entire program has been made easy to administer through its flexible policies and procedures.

SINCE CALIFORNIA WAS ONE OF THE FIRST STATES to be affected by dimouts, evacuation and restrictive orders and action, the State's developments have served as something of a proving ground for the entire national program. Many policies have been developed by the Federal Social Security Board out of the case situations brought to the attention of the Board by this State.

ASSISTANCE TO ENEMY ALIENS

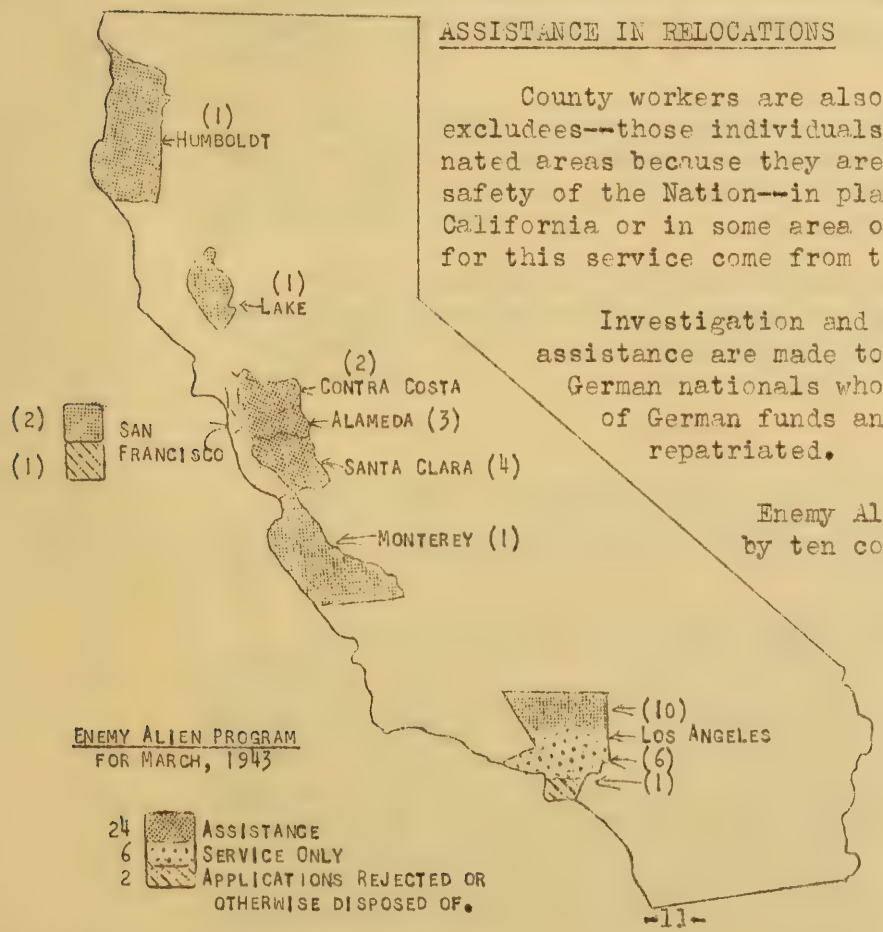
ENEMY ALIENS AFFECTED BY THE RESTRICTIVE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT are eligible to services and assistance on an individual basis under the Enemy Alien program. Restrictive action in these cases may be interpreted as detention, internment, removal of individuals from specified areas, or curtailment of conduct.

COUNTY WORKERS RECEIVE PRAISE

Need for service or financial assistance in planning or making suitable adjustments in situations has been met by county workers in such resourceful manner as to have brought much praise from Army and many other government units.

FAMILIES OF INTERNEES HELPED

AT THE REQUEST OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION Service of the Department of Justice, county workers have studied the social implications involved when requests have been made that the families of internees join them in internment camps for the duration. On the basis of findings the worker is then in a position to make recommendations as to whether it will serve the best interests of the family to join the internees in one of the camps set up for the express purpose of accommodating such families.



ASSISTANCE IN RELOCATIONS

County workers are also assisting the dependents of excludees--those individuals who are excluded from designated areas because they are considered dangerous to the safety of the Nation--in planning for their well being in California or in some area outside the State. Referrals for this service come from the War Relocation Authority.

Investigation and recommendation of amount of assistance are made to the Swiss Legation for those German nationals who desire to be assisted out of German funds and who express a desire to be repatriated.

Enemy Alien cases have been reported by ten counties.

IN APPEAL

ALTHOUGH INELIGIBLE TO CURRENT AID because of employment, retroactive aid was granted for the amount of underpayment due to an erroneous deduction for occupancy value, according to the Social Welfare Board's decision in April Appeal No. 3.

After a deduction had been made for occupancy value subsequent investigation disclosed that an encumbrance against the home absorbed the occupancy value.

* * *

REFUSAL OF AN APPLICANT to accept the grant of aid offered by the county makes him ineligible for retroactive aid for the period in question. So rules the Social Welfare Board in April Appeal No. 7.

Upon receipt of an application in August, 1941, the county determined that the appellant was eligible for a grant of $3.75. Since he refused to accept a grant of that amount, his application was denied in November, 1941. He later reapplied and has received aid since January 1, 1943. In the appeal he asked retroactive aid for the period from November 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942.

* * *

AN ALLEGED UNDERPAYMENT does not offset a subsequent overpayment, in the opinion of the Board, as expressed in April Appeal No. 26.

The appellant contended that he should not be expected to comply with the county request to repay $23.20, an overpayment in June, 1942, because he considered himself underpaid $33.60 in November, 1940.

Facts presented to the Board showed that his earnings in June, 1942, had totaled $195, making his grant of aid $23.20, a collectible item. At no time did he file an appeal for retroactive aid.

* * *

THE COUNTY'S CONTENTION that eligibility cannot be established unless the appellant furnishes full information on all points of eligibility was upheld in April Appeal No. 27.

Aid had been granted by the county from October 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942. In October 1941 the recipient notified the county that she was moving to the home of her sister in an adjoining county. She intended, however, to retain her residence in the first county. The Board held that as she was unwilling to give any address in the first county, although she claimed to be living there with various friends, and as she was likewise unwilling to give information, so that employment reported by her might be verified, further aid was properly denied by the county effective 11/30/42 because they were unable to establish her residence or verify her income.

Turn the page →

ACROSS THE NATION

IOWA'S LEGISLATURE ON APRIL 7, ENACTED LAWS which will set up an aid-to-dependent children program in the State. While there is sharp differences of opinion as to whether the bill, as finally adopted, will entitle the State to Federal participation in funds, the majority of the legislators feel that it will. Final determination on this point rests with the State administration and the Federal Social Security Board. The bill carries a State appropriation of $750,000 a year which is to be matched by the counties. In the event of Federal participation the State will have three million dollars a year for aid to dependent children. The new plan becomes operative January 1, 1944, and leaves but one other state in the Union, Nevada, without State-wide provision for dependent children.

* * *

IN PLACING HIS SIGNATURE ON THE MORITT BILL, Governor Dewey has made it possible for aliens to receive Old Age Security and Aid to Needy Blind in New York State. In commenting on the bill, the Governor said that persons in need are entitled to the care of the community whether they are citizens or aliens. By reason of Federal grants, the actual cost to the state will be less than formerly.

* * *

IN AN INTERVIEW IN THE SAN ANTONIO REGIONAL OFFICES on April 6, Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board expressed belief that the biggest post-war problem of this country will be in "bridging the gap" when 30,000,000 people return to peacetime pursuits. It should be the government's responsibility to meet the situation by gradual demobilization, by gradual termination of War contracts, by providing training and unemployment allowances for service men, and by cooperating with industry.

According to Mr. Altmeyer there are more than 600,000 persons over 65 in the United States now who would be eligible to Old Age Security, or Old Age Benefits were they not gainfully employed in War industry. "These will be the first to be laid off after the War," he said, "and they will need the benefits they are building up."

IN APPEAL (cont'd)

"WHERE MONEY OR OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY IS RECEIVED by a recipient of aid as a result of the demise of the recipient's spouse, whether it results from an insurance policy upon the deceased or from property in joint tenancy and such funds are encumbered or charged with the funeral expenses of the deceased or are actually used for that purpose in a reasonable amount and such use has been verified, such funds so held in a reasonable amount will be considered trust funds for such purpose and will not render ineligible a recipient of aid otherwise eligible," so stated the Board in April Appeal No. 42.

Aid had been discontinued for November and December 1942 because upon the death of his wife the appellant became the owner of stock which, with his other personal property, exceeded $500. Proceeds from the sale of the stock were applied to the wife's funeral expenses and aid was restored January 1, 1943.

Retroactive aid was therefore granted for November and December 1942.

WORTH READING

LEARNING AND TEACHING IN THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK. By Bertha Capen Reynolds. Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., N.Y. 390 pp. $2.50.

In reviewing Miss Reynold's book for the January, 1943 issue of Child Welfare League of America Bulletin, Dr. Arlien Johnson, Dean of the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Southern California, says that its greatest significance for her lies in the faith expressed in the opening assumptions, giving weight to the concept of a generic or basic content in the profession of social work.

The hypothesis of the book, says, Dr. Johnson, is the idea that the whole is more than the sum of all its parts, and "our immense confusion of today seems to stem from inability to see social work whole and to see it in relation to society...

"Part III on 'Learning and Teaching in Groups', ... is a good guide on how to establish rapport with a group, how to find common ground and release members to participate, how to maintain a balance between the contributions of the leader and the group, how to give direction and meaning to discussion so that new vistas of understanding are opened. The interplay of practice and theory .... leads to a discussion of the importance of informal teaching outside of schools of Social Work at this period in the development of the profession. Because Miss Reynolds believes that for a generation, at least, there will not be enough professionally trained social workers, ... short courses for those already on the job will develop understanding attitudes towards people to help bring this group into closer sympathetic relationship with professional social work ....

"The final chapter, 'Social Work Goes Back to the People', points to problems of which social workers are becoming aware, namely, absorption of volunteers and the working with other professions in positions which are on the fringe of social work."

* * * *

"ORIENTATION PROGRAMS FOR NEW EMPLOYEES". By William B. Dominck. In Public Personnel Review, October, 1942.

With new employees being brought into civilian Federal service today in unparalleled numbers, and from all varieties of backgrounds and experience, the problem of providing for their orientation has assumed prodigious proportions for planners of government personnel programs.

In offering some solution, Mr. Dominck, Chief of the Survey and Technical Service Section, Division of Training, U. S. Civil Service Commission, has suggested several approaches to recruits, objectives, content, methods, and evaluation.

With the programs of several Federal departments as illustrative material, the article will be particularly useful to organizations facing expansion or turnover of staff.

Reviewed by Helen V. Cather

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

Mrs. Ruth Lyons, former Yolo County Welfare Department Director, is the new Secretary of the Association of California Executives of Public Welfare. Mrs. Anna H. Abele has been appointed acting director to replace Mrs. Lyons in Yolo County.

LEWIS S. MANVILLE, Director of Humboldt County Welfare Department since September 1, 1937, died May 9 in Long Beach where he had gone for relief of a heart ailment following a leave granted on November 1, 1942.

Mr. Manville began his public welfare work in 1933 in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Welfare. Later he served a year as head of the Work Projects Administration in Humboldt County, immediately preceding his appointment to the county directorship. He was forty-five years old and a native of Colorado.

RESOURCEFULNESS OF FRESNO AND STANISLAUS COUNTIES in availing themselves of local educational opportunities for staff training was recently demonstrated when the two counties initiated Institutes on Problems and Methods in Social Case Work under the direction of Dr. Pauline Young, nationally known social work teacher and writer now living with her family near Modesto.

The Institute under way in Fresno was begun April 15, 1943, and will consist of five sessions, meeting every Thursday night from 6:30 - 9:30 in the Polytechnic High School. Sixty-six welfare workers have enrolled from Kings, Madera, Tulare, and Fresno counties.

With transportation not such a problem in Stanislaus County the sessions held in the welfare offices there will be extended through a ten-week period.

Organization of the course is around actual case material, and workers enrolled have expressed enthusiasm for the realistic approach this has given to the study of such special case work problems as correspondence, recording, interviewing, and interpretation. No academic credit is given, although each enrollee will be given a letter on attendance at completion of the course.

DEATH OF WILLIAM OGBURN RUSSELL, for twenty-five years Chairman of the Yolo County Board of Supervisors, brings to an end one of the longest county board chairmanships in California history.

Son of early California pioneers, his father having been a member of the State's first Legislature, Mr. Russell was born on a ranch adjoining his home in Woodland on June 1, 1867. First elected as a county supervisor in 1899, and serving until 1903, he was reelected in 1911 and has been chairman since 1917. He was one of the founders and a past president of the California State Association of County Supervisors.

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NEWS BULLETIN

State Department of Social Welfare

VOL. 5 NO. 6 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA DECEMBER, 1943

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THE NEWS BULLETIN
PUBLISHED BY
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD
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C. M. WOLLENBERG
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

ALL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, THE NEWS BULLETIN, STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 616 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

NEW DIRECTOR APPOINTED

CHARLES M. WOLLENBERG, NEW DIRECTOR OF the Department was welcomed by the staff on November 1. He will hold office at the pleasure of the Governor, under the provisions of a law passed by the 1943 Legislature.

A FORMER SAN FRANCISCO WELFARE OFFICIAL, Mr. Wollenberg brings to the Department broad experience in the public welfare field. "The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 shook me into the welfare field" he said recently, "as my experience started with the Red Cross at that time."

After two years with the Red Cross, Mr. Wollenberg became, in 1908, Superintendent of the San Francisco Almhouse, now known as the Laguna Honda Home. His services to that institution continued until his retirement in April, 1943, at the age of 70. His duties, however, had been broadened in 1910 when he was made Superintendent of the San Francisco County Hospital. Relinquishing this task in 1915--his responsibilities were again widened in 1932 when he became Director of Institutions for San Francisco.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROBLEMS first received his attention in 1907, again in 1913 and 1914, in 1921 and finally from 1930 to 1934 when he was the San Francisco Director of Unemployment Relief.

(Turn to page 4.)

NEWS BULLETIN

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY
AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN

THIRTY YEARS AGO IN 1913, THE FIRST PUBLIC ORGANIZATION to initiate a children's aid program was set up. Grants to private institutions caring for needy children had been first made from State funds in 1855, while constitutional provisions of 1879 gave such appropriations to the counties. It was not until 1913, however, that formal organization of the program with three "children's agents" appointed to make investigations and reports was set up under the State Board of Control.

Since that time the scope of the program has gradually broadened, the emphasis has shifted and the number on aid has continued to increase until 1941 when the peak was reached.

The age limit, in the beginning, was 14 years. This was raised in 1917 to 15 years, in 1921 to 16 years, and in 1937 to 18 years.

ORPHANS, HALF-ORPHANS AND ABANDONED CHILDREN only, were protected by the constitutional provisions of 1879. The year 1911 saw the program expanded to include children whose parents were committed to a prison or mental hospital. Again in 1913 other groups were added, when an illegitimate child was held to be a half orphan and a foundling a full orphan.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN 1921 added the children of fathers incapacitated by permanent disability or suffering from tuberculosis. The latest group to be included are children who have been deprived of the father's support by his continued absence for three years. These were added in 1939.

FROM 1879, WHEN ALL CHILDREN WERE CARED FOR IN INSTITUTIONS, the trend has shifted to care of children in their own homes or in foster homes. By 1919 approximately 80% of the children were receiving care in their own homes or those of close relatives and the percentage has remained fairly constant since that time.

The caseload increase through the years (until 1941), was not due wholly, however, to the broadened base of the program. The natural population growth of the State accounted for a portion of the increase, while other contributing factors were the influenza epidemic of 1919, the casualties of the first world war and the economic depression of the 1930's.

Since April, 1941, when the caseload stood at 42,485, there has been a steady decline in the number of children receiving ANC; 20,373 children, less than half the 1941 peak, received aid in September, 1943. October, 1943, saw a small rise but it is too early to tell whether this is a definite break in the trend or merely a seasonal increase.

(Turn to page 5.)

TRIBUTE TO MISS CHICKERING

"THE DEPARTMENT CAN LOOK BACK TO FOUR AND A HALF YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT under Miss Chickering's able direction, and sends with her its warmest appreciation and best wishes for continued success in the field of social welfare," said Col. A. B. Young, Chairman of the Social Welfare Board recently, in paying tribute to Miss Chickering's work as Director of the Department. His complete statement follows:

"MISS MARTHA A. CHICKERING WAS APPOINTED DIRECTOR of the State Department of Social Welfare by the State Social Welfare Board on July 20, 1939.

"Although the Legislature, in 1937, had passed the law placing the appointment of the director in the hands of the Board, no action was taken until the Board had conferred with outstanding figures in the public welfare field throughout the nation and until a person could be selected who, in the truest sense, possessed all the qualifications for the position: training, demonstrated ability, experience, and leadership in organized social welfare administration.

"With this objective in mind the Board enlisted the cooperation of Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California, who arranged for Miss Chickering to have a year's leave of absence from that University so she might accept the position of Director of the State Department of Social Welfare.

"AT THE CLOSE OF MISS CHICKERING'S FIRST YEAR with the Department progress had been made in further reorganization along approved lines of good public administration, and departmental relationships with County Departments of Welfare, Boards of Supervisors, and Federal and private agencies had been greatly strengthened.

"At the request of the Social Welfare Board, the University of California granted Miss Chickering two additional years' leave of absence in order that she might continue the work which had been started in August, 1939.

"MISS CHICKERING'S ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS are well known, but that her service to the State of California has been given appropriate public recognition is evidenced by the action of the California Conference of Social Work in May, 1943, when it conferred on her the Koshland Award for the most outstanding contribution in the field of social work!

"HER UNTIRING EFFORTS, LOYALTY, AND DEEP SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY in connection with all the activities of the State Department of Social Welfare are well known to the employees of the Department. Her sincerity, integrity, and graciousness are equally well known to all in California who have had the privilege of working with her."

* * * * * * *

Miss Chickering is enjoying a leisurely winter at her home in Carmel.

NEW BOARD MEMBER APPOINTED

APPOINTMENT OF MRS. JESSIE S. WILLIAMSON as a member of the State Social Welfare Board was announced by Governor Warren on November 24, 1943. She will serve until January 15, 1947, as she succeeds Heber James Brown whose appointment has expired.

Mrs. Williamson is a former member of the Board of Trustees of the California Federation of Women's Clubs and for years was chairman of the organization's committee on juvenile delinquency in Alameda County. At present Mrs. Williamson is a member of the Berkeley Recreation Commission. She brings to the Social Welfare Board a warm interest in welfare activities stemming from her own varied interests.

NEW DIRECTOR

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Wollenberg continued his interest in the Red Cross and has been a Director of the San Francisco Chapter since 1914. He has likewise served as Director of Mount Zion Hospital and the Federation of Jewish Charities in the Bay city. Long an active Mason, he has been president of the Masonic Home for the Aged at Decota and the Children's Home at Covina since 1917.

HIS INTEREST IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WELFARE has been further demonstrated by his participation in the founding of the California Conference of Social Work, as well as his membership in many other philanthropic and professional organizations.

Mr. Wollenberg states that he contemplates no changes in the Department until he is thoroughly conversant with the problems presented.

UNDER MR. WOLLENBERG'S DIRECTION the Department may look forward to a continuation of the stimulating leadership it has enjoyed under Miss Chickering.

* * * * * *

QUALIFIED APPLICANTS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AGENT positions are requested to file applications for the next State Civil Service Examination for this class. The closing date for filing applications is January 7, 1944. Examination announcements and application forms may be secured from any office of the State Department of Social Welfare or the State Personnel Board. The entrance salary is $160 a month plus $25 wartime emergency increase.

NEW DIRECTOR

(Cont'd from page 1.)

ADOPTION LEAFLET

INFORMATION REGARDING CALIFORNIA ADOPTION LAWS AND PROCEDURES is featured in a leaflet bearing that name which will be available for distribution without charge soon after the first of the year from the Division of Child Welfare.

DESIGNED TO MEET THE NEED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION regarding adoptions the pamphlet presents, in simple language, the pertinent features of the Adoption Law including the provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code regarding irregular placements; the procedures for adoption with names and addresses of the adoption agencies; the method of issuance of a corrected birth certificate and data on the legal status of the adopted child.

ANC ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page 2.)

IMPROVED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DUE TO THE WAR BOOM are reflected in the marked caseload decline. Employment or increased earnings of parents, other relatives, or the children themselves accounted largely for the fact that aid was discontinued for twice as many children during the fiscal year 1942-1943 as during the same period in 1942.

THE DECREASE IN TOTAL AMOUNT EXPENDED for the ANC program was not, however, proportionate to the decline in caseload. Average grants rose during the period due to increased living costs and the trend toward more adequate standards of aid. In July, 1941, the average grant per family was $47.97; in October, 1943, it was $69.28. During the same period grants for children in boarding homes and institutions rose from $21.15 to $27.73 per child. County supplemental aid was 50% higher in 1943 than in 1941.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THIS FIELD the News Bulletin joins with California Children in celebrating this thirtieth anniversary.

The December, 1943, issue of California Children will carry an historical article by Miss Miley Pope, now Supervisor of the Aid to Needy Children Division. Miss Pope was appointed as a "children's agent" by the State Board of Control in 1916, and her continuous association with the program since that time has identified her as a vital figure in its development.

Persons who are interested in developments in the Aid to Needy Children program in California should request a copy of this issue.

[illegible] LEGISLATION

[illegible]

[illegible] ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page 5.)

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COUNSELING SERVICES

EDITOR'S NOTE: AS PART OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN PROGRAM, THE NEWS BULLETIN PRESENTS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE BY MRS. AMY E. WILLIAMS, CHIEF OF THE FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION OF THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE:

THIRTY YEARS AGO, CALIFORNIA RECOGNIZED THE NEED for physical and financial security for the dependent child. More recently we have become aware of the importance of his need for emotional security within the family group and in the community.

Now the danger exists that relief agencies may forget that a pay check is not the complete answer to a family's needs. There is the temptation to urge mothers to seek employment, now readily available, in order to reduce caseloads. Too little thought may be given to the result a few years hence, if children are left at home to shift for themselves or left in the care of irresponsible older children; themselves in need of supervision.

On the other hand, prospects of high wages and the excitement incident to playing a vital part in the war effort is too glamorous for many mothers to resist. Some are unwilling to accept continued financial assistance, firmly believing that employment will solve their problems, that the lift that comes from independence will offset the less favorable considerations.

IN THE AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN'S PROGRAM, we have an excellent opportunity to give expert counseling service to the family. The social worker can point out that there is no adequate substitute for the safety and security which a child draws from a good parent in his own home. She can help mothers realize that those who remain at home providing care for their children are also performing an essential patriotic service. She can indicate the possible ill effect of the mothers' absence upon the home and future welfare of the children.

Many mothers will, and perhaps should, choose employment, but with counseling help this will not be done blindly. All factors will be weighed and a plan made for the family.

HERE AGAIN THE SOCIAL WORKER can be invaluable. Knowing the children and the community resources, she can help the mother work out a plan to provide the best substitute. This may be the continued maintenance of the home with a permanent housekeeper. Perhaps arrangements may be made with an interested neighbor, known to the child and acceptable to him, who will provide supervision in the child's own home or will qualify for a day care license.

(Turn the page.)

(Continued from page 6.)

Nursery school training may be the answer. In some cases, full-time care in a boarding home or institution may be better for the child. Certainly the needs of the particular child should be the deciding factor in the type of placement, for the future emotional stability of the adult depends upon the emotional security of the child.

A young and bewildered sailor whose wife had deserted their very young baby recently wandered into a counseling office where he was given the names of several boarding homes. More bewildered than ever, he confided to the elevator operator that he had to talk to somebody about his troubles. Not knowing where else to send him, she referred him to a nursery school. Here he found a sympathetic ear. Before he left he had assurance that his own plan for the care of his baby was sound. Is it possible that we are too busy, too understaffed to take the time to plan intelligently for the children of our fighting men and the children of working mothers?

COUNSELING IS NOT FOR PARENTS ALONE. A wise social worker counsels with the parentless child in an effort to understand him and to learn what he desires in his substitute parents. It is easy to underestimate the intelligence of the young child and to shift him from one home to another without consulting his wishes.

Recently a seven-year-old neglected, undernourished little boy was placed temporarily in an institution, for much needed medical attention. His face was disfigured as a result of an accident in which his father had been killed, and placement in a boarding home was therefore difficult. Above all else, this boy needed affection. One particular boarding mother was asked to make a friendly call on the child. When the little fellow was carried in, her heart went out to him. In a moment he was nestling in her arms. An excerpt from her letter reads: "I never saw a child love animals as well as he and he is so gentle with them. He won't eat his meals until the dogs and cats have been fed. Tonight the big moon came up over the mountain, and it always looks so big and so close. He asked if we could go up on the hill and get it to play ball with and for us to hurry as it would not wait for us. He thinks the calf is the prettiest little cow he ever saw. All my boys adore him, and he is so happy."

We hesitated to license this home some years ago. Later we considered denying a renewal because the boarding mother could not cope with the delinquent adolescent boys often sent to remote, isolated boarding homes. Now, with careful supervision and counseling, this mother has developed an exceptionally fine home for younger boys. Without this service to her, the home would have been lost.

(Turn to page 8.)

CWS EXAM COMING

Qualified applicants are being sought to fill positions in the State Department of Social Welfare as Field Worker, Grade II, Child Welfare Services. December 23, 1943, is the final date for filing applications with the State Personnel Board.

The examination is open to all United States citizens who meet the entrance requirements. California residence has been waived.

The written examination will be given on January 13, 1944. A State Civil Service Bulletin announcing the examination and application forms may be secured from this Department or from the State Personnel Board offices.

The entrance salary for the position is $200 a month plus $25 wartime emergency increase.

COUNSELING

(Continued from page 7.)

IN CHILD WELFARE WORK we now face a new and serious situation, an abundance of employment for women, without adequate consideration for the family. A recent survey showed that child care facilities were badly needed in San Diego County. Yet some parents are reluctant to avail themselves of the excellent nursery schools and day care centers established by the Board of Education through the use of Lanham Act funds. While the parents' chief objection seems to be the cost, there is a sliding scale and the cost is nominal, in relation to the wages of the parents.

On the other hand, we have industry, where production is of paramount importance and where, as yet, management is not favorably inclined to part-time employment for mothers of minor children.

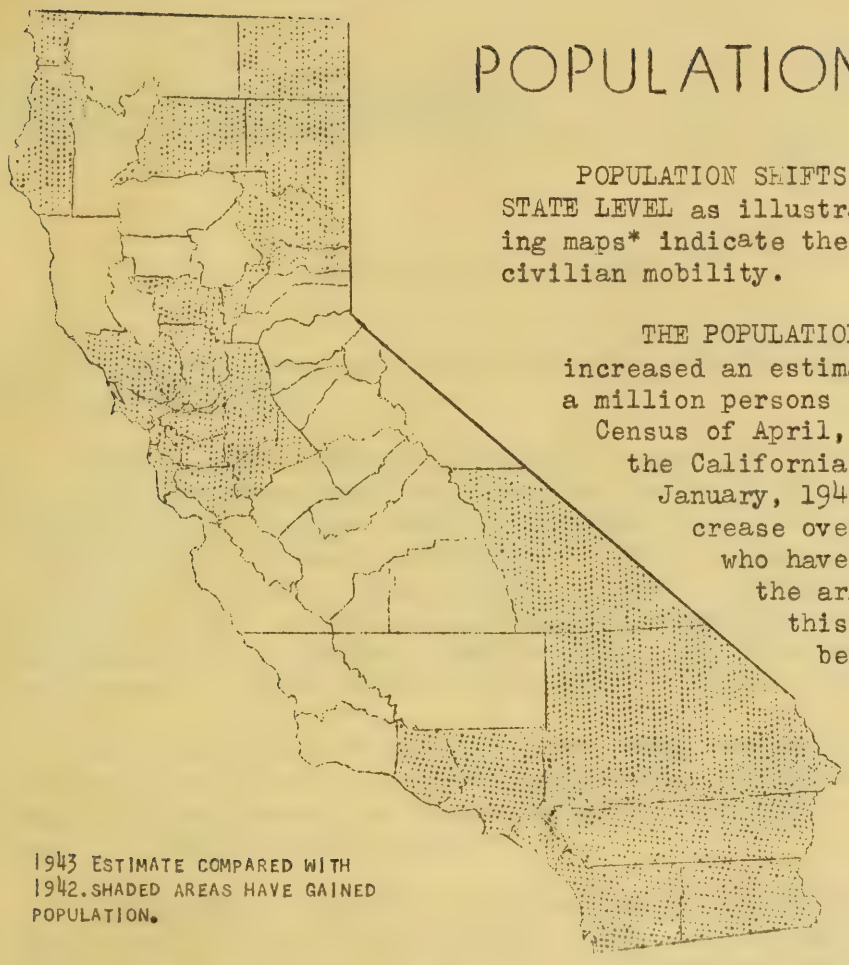
BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS ARE THE CHILDREN, unsupervised, untrained, and robbed of the very thing for which we are fighting, the American home.

With the rise in juvenile delinquency, are we not a little slow in taking advantage of the lesson learned by Great Britain? In that nation, delinquency is decreasing and is not a major problem. Only through cooperation between industry and local government, and a common bond of interest in the welfare of their future citizens, was this accomplished.

The increased employment of mothers, and the increase of delinquency may well be viewed with some alarm, in the light of the future of our children.

Counseling service must give full consideration to home life, health, and emotional stability. Our children must be strong enough physically, mentally, and emotionally to carry forward the ideals for which our men are fighting.

POPULATION TRENDS

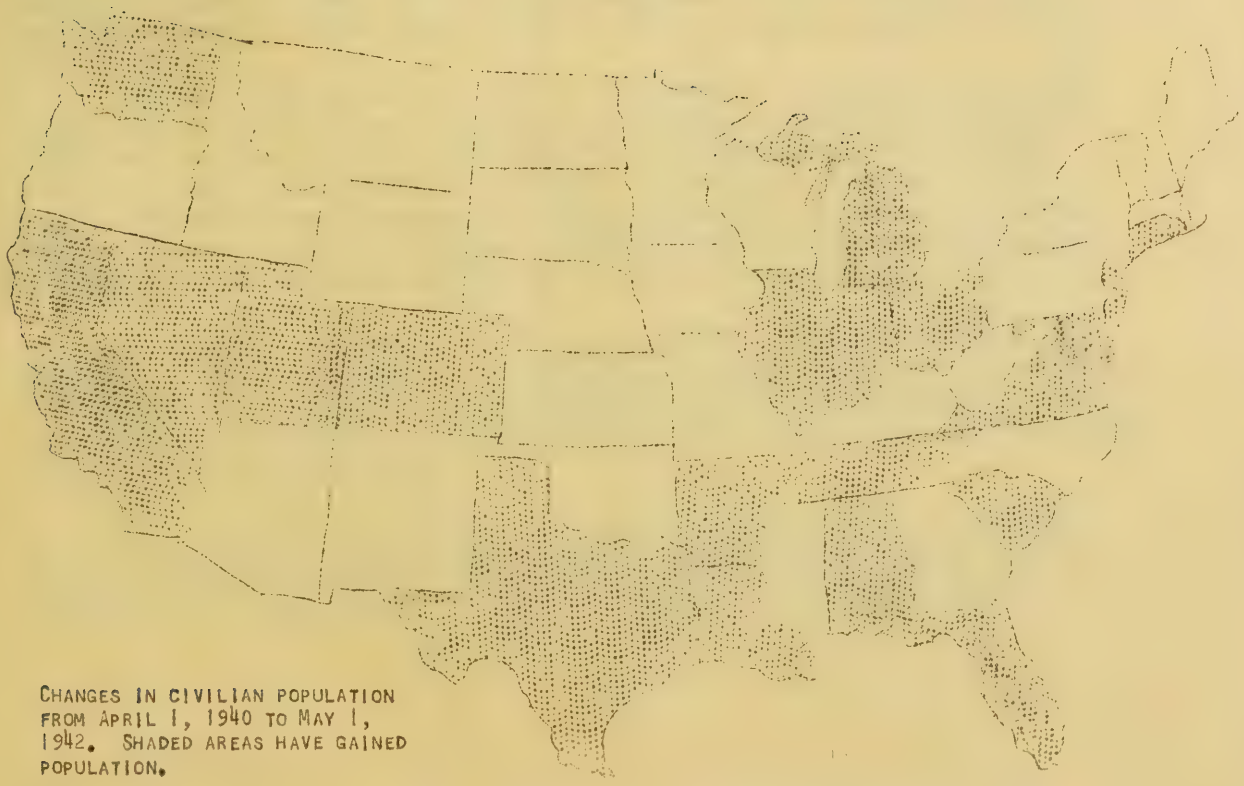


1943 ESTIMATE COMPARED WITH 1942. SHADED AREAS HAVE GAINED POPULATION.

POPULATION SHIFTS ON THE NATIONAL AND STATE LEVEL as illustrated in the accompanying maps* indicate the effect of the war on civilian mobility.

THE POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA has increased an estimated three-fourths of a million persons since the Federal Census of April, 1940, according to the California Tax Digest of January, 1943. (This is a net increase over and above the number who have been inducted into the armed services.) With this increase there have been coincident shifts in county population, resulting in an unusual but logical pattern, when industrial war developments are considered.

(Turn the page.)



CHANGES IN CIVILIAN POPULATION FROM APRIL 1, 1940 TO MAY 1, 1942. SHADED AREAS HAVE GAINED POPULATION.

*Used by permission of The Tax Digest of January, 1943, and State Government of February, 1943.

POPULATION TRENDS

(Continued from page 9.)

Major increases have been concentrated in the San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego areas.

THE HISTORIC INTERNAL MIGRATION touched off by the war has been concentrated in twenty-five "boom town" areas in the United States, the National Industrial Conference Board reported in October, 1943. "In contrast with the Gold Rush . . . which boosted California's population from less than 100,000 in 1850 to almost 400,000 in 1860, the lure of jobs in aviation and shipbuilding plants has enlarged the population of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Diego, and Tacoma by fully 900,000 since the re-armament program began."

Only six of the "boom towns" are among the nation's thirty-three leading industrial districts in peacetime. Washington, D.C. and San Francisco record the largest absolute increases, amounting to more than 250,000 people each.

CALIFORNIA AND MICHIGAN HAD MADE THE GREATEST GAINS in population in the two years prior to May, 1942, points out W. F. Ogburn in State Government for February, 1943. Population growth signifies more responsibility and more expenditures for the State and counties. "More people bring not only more crime, but more dependency, more insanity, more illness, more injury and hence more liabilities on the State budget and a larger task for State administrative officers.

"The post war years are likely to reshuffle the population somewhat, but not as much as the war years, and will probably deal quite a few to the agencies for the relief of unemployment. The States that have made great gains in population during wartime will lose part of them and not be able to employ all of the others. The States will then have a type of responsibility because of the wandering of peoples that is somewhat different from its wartime responsibilities."

All of which indicates that post-war planning must include the thinking of persons trained to deal with welfare problems. California is fortunate in having a well established group of public and private social agencies capable, in view of their long experience, of rendering expert advice in this field.

One of the Citizens Advisory Committees which will be appointed by the California Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission, we are advised, will deal with problems of industrial and social welfare.

CASE LOAD RISES IN O.A.S.

AID PAID TO OLD AGE SECURITY RECIPIENTS in California rose from $5,694,000 in June to $7,378,000 in October, 1943. This increase has been due to three factors, the rise in the maximum grant from $40 to $50; the increased number of new recipients; and the fact that fewer cases have been closed each month.

In contrast to a continuous decline in case load which characterized the program during the year and a half prior to July 1, 1943, a gradual upswing has been noted since that date. The October case load totaled 156,125, an increase of 4,707 persons or 3.1 percent over the June, 1943, figures. The average grant of $37.60 in June rose to $47.26 in October, giving California the highest Old Age Security grant in the United States as well as the highest individual grant in any category of aid.

The changes which have occurred in Old Age Security payments and case load are shown in the accompanying table.

	Number of Recipients	Total Payments	Average Grant	Cases Added	Cases Closed
June	151,418	$5,693,764	$37.60	1,876	2,126
July	152,220	7,195,315	47.27	2,879	1,580
August	153,412	7,253,788	47.28	2,806	1,620
September	154,550	7,313,695	47.32	2,799	1,488
October	156,125	7,377,974	47.26	3,129	1,627

RECIPIENTS MAY STILL CHOOSE THE METHOD of computing their grant. Approximately one-fifth receive aid on a budget basis; i.e., their grants (with a maximum of $50) are determined by the amount of their need, as measured by a standard budget guide, less any income received from other sources.

About 12,000 recipients changed from the "budget" to the "flat grant" basis (all income deducted from the maximum grant) on July 1, while an equal number have changed from the "flat grant" to a "budget" basis since that time. The proportion receiving aid under these two methods, therefore, remains about the same.

Still other recipients who have income and whose actual need exceeds $50 per month have chosen to have their grants computed by taking into consideration "excess needs" in addition to "basic continuing needs."

CASE LOAD RISES IN QAS

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS OF MOTHERS receiving Aid to Needy Children are getting special attention in a newly inaugurated cooperative program between the Santa Clara County Welfare Department and Miss Margaret Ackley, Dietician of the Santa Clara County Hospital. Rationing problems and the mothers' desire to adequately feed their families have made them welcome the service given, in part, by the dietician on her own time.

Briefly, the plan provides that the quantities of food needed and the types of foods available under the ration program together with the approximate weekly cost are prepared on an individual family basis by the dietician. The approved county budget schedule is used as a basis, with the county social worker supplying information as to the composition of the family group, special diets needed and other factors which must be taken into account. Upon the mother's request the dietician will visit the family, with the social worker, to discuss special dietary problems.

Although the service is thus far only available to families receiving Aid to Needy Children, the Welfare Department hopes to extend it to families receiving Indigent Aid.

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SATISFACTORY FOSTER HOME PLACEMENTS and avoidance of difficulties arising from haphazard placements are the goals of another cooperative program between the Santa Clara County Welfare Department and the Santa Clara County Health Department.

Weekly conferences are held in which Miss Laura Fitinghoff, the Executive Secretary, the foster home workers, the case worker planning placement and her case supervisor (all of the County Welfare Department) meet with the County Health Department worker in charge of licensing boarding homes for children, Mrs. Rene Jackson. The case worker presents the needs of the child, Mrs. Jackson describes the available homes and a decision is made by the group as to the best home for the particular child.

Problems which have arisen in foster home placements of other children are likewise discussed at these conferences, thus keeping both agencies aware of continuing needs in both individual cases and the community as a whole.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS:

IF A RECIPIENT OF OLD AGE SECURITY has not been confined in a hospital for more than 60 days prior to the date of payment, his care should be deemed "temporary medical or surgical care" and aid should be paid. If the 60-day period has expired the inmate should no longer be considered a temporary medical and surgical case and aid should be discontinued. (Section 2160E of the Welfare and Institutions Code has been revised to read "two calendar months" instead of "si ty days" since this opinion was written.)

(AGO NS4700 1/22/43)

ERRONEOUS COLLECTIONS FROM RECIPIENTS of aid may be returned to them by the county provided a claim is filed with the county auditor within one year from the date of the last collection. When a collection has been made in installments the date of the last installment payment shall be considered.

(AGO NS4910 5/26/43)

PAYMENTS RECEIVED UNDER A CONDITIONAL SALES CONTRACT shall be considered as conversion of property and not as income. This applies to either real or personal property sold under a contract of sale agreement. This supersedes statements in prior opinions including Attorney General's Opinions NS704, NS778, NS1723, NS2387, NS2854.

(AGO NS4943 6/10/43)

AN ENCUMBRANCE OF RECORD is deemed to be against any property (real or personal) when there is a written record against the property which can only be discharged by the payment of money. Examples include mortgages, deeds of trust, delinquent tax liens, judgment liens, mechanic's liens, builder's liens, and pledges.

(AGO NS5134 10/4/43)

WHEN THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MAKES NO FINDING, or establishes that the responsible relative is unable to support the applicant or recipient, and later the board finds the relative able to contribute a certain amount, no responsibility rests on the applicant to reimburse the county for the period prior to the later decision. When the decision is made after investigation of the facts, with all the parties acting in good faith, such finding is final and conclusive. It cannot be deemed superseded by a subsequent determination of liability.

(AGO NS5145 10/15/43 to Honorable Vernon Kilpatrick)

(Turn the page.)

OPINIONS

(Continued from page 13.)

FUNDS IN ESCROW shall not, under certain conditions, be deemed the property of the owner, since they are not available for his possession and control and cannot therefore be used to meet his need.

(AGO NS5149 10/14/43 to District Attorney of Santa Clara County)

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE SHALL CONTINUE its present policy with respect to the determination of the extent of the liability of a spouse of an applicant or recipient of Old Age Security. The Relatives' Contribution Scale shall not be used to determine liability of thespouse when the spouses are living together.

(AGO NS5164 10/26/43)

THE STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD has the power to define and clarify the meaning of the term, "net monthly income" since it is not defined in the law and is susceptible of various interpretations.

(Letter to Honorable Jack B. Tenney of 11/1/43)

THE EXACT CONTENT OF THE RELATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FORM is subject to the reasonable administrative discretion of the Social Welfare Board. An item on the form which explains deductions used in arriving at net income would be reasonable.

The Board may likewise make reasonable rules defining and clarifying "casual and inconsequential resources."

WAGES OF A MARRIED DAUGHTER are normally considered community property and are then exempt under Section 2181 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. When wages are separate property, e.g., when the spouses live separately, they are not exempt.

OUT OF STATE RELATIVES are not to be sent the usual Relative Responsibility form. It is proper, however, for counties to inquire of responsible relatives, either residing out of the State or in the armed forces, as to whether they are contributing to Old Age Security applicants or recipients.

(AGO NS5187 11/8/43 to Honorable Jack B. Tenney)

OLD AGE SECURITY MAY BE EXTENDED to an aged person who is otherwise eligible, when the facts show that (1) a property settlement with his spouse years ago deprived him of any right to property subsequently accumulated and (2) the spouses have lived apart since the separation.

(AGO NS5202 11/8/43 to District Attorney of Santa Clara County)

(Turn the page.)

MORE OPINIONS

(Continued from page 14.)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE SHOULD SET FORTH RULES governing the rights of inmates of fraternal, benevolent or non-profit institutions when the inmates have assigned something of value to the home prior to their application for Old Age Security.

When personal property of less than $600 is transferred, the person is eligible for aid, provided he meets other eligibility requirements. When personal property in excess of $600 is assigned to a home, the value of care and maintenance should be deducted from the value of the assigned property.

ASSIGNMENT OF REAL PROPERTY raises more difficult questions. Since title no longer vests in the aged person, his interest or rights are in the nature of personal property. He is the owner of a valuable right to recover from the home, in the event he is ousted. The rule for personal property, therefore, would apply.

(AGO NS5220 11/24/43)

In making payments to the counties under Section 2160.7 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, fractions of a month should not be considered, since the Old Age Security Law does not take into account fractions of a month in providing for payments to recipients who are not in county hospitals.

(AGO NS5240 12/7/43)

The confidential nature of records as set forth in Section 118 and 118.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is not violated by release of pertinent information to Selective Service Boards, since the release of such data will allow better determination of individual acceptability for service in the Armed Forces and hence benefit individual applicants or recipients. Every precaution should be taken to insure the continued confidential nature of these records. AGO NS4396 is superseded where it is in conflict with this.

(AGO NS5243 12/7/43 to State Director of Selective Service)

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* THE ABOVE OPINIONS received by the State Department of *
*Social Welfare, have not been summarized in previous issues of *
the News Bulletin. Rules and regulations pertinent to them have
*been, or will be, forwarded to the counties, after approval by *
*the State Social Welfare Board. *
****

FOR REFERENCE

MISS POPE HONORED

Miss Miley Pope, Chief of the Aid to Needy Children's Division, has recently been invited by the Regional office of the Social Security Board to be a member of the Regional Advisory Committee on the Aid to Dependent Children's program.

The committee, which is advisory in character only, is one of several appointed to assist in developing standards of service for the administration of the dependent children's program.

MERIT SYSTEM EXAMS

Merit System examinations for the twenty eligible lists now practically depleted have been announced recently. These include

County Welfare Director, Grades I, II, III, IV, V
Public Assistance Supervisor, Grade I
Public Assistance Worker, Grades I, II
Child Welfare Services Worker
Junior, Senior, and Chief Clerk
Junior and Senior Typist Clerk
Junior and Senior Stenographer Clerk
Junior, Senior, and Chief Bookkeeper Clerk
Receptionist

Applications are being received continuously, i.e., an examination will not be given until a sufficient number have filed for it. At that time applicants will be notified of the place, date, and time of the examination.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN BROADENED to allow greater recruiting possibilities and the usual State residence requirements have been waived for the same reason.

Candidates may secure copies of examination bulletins and application forms from county welfare departments, the United States Employment Service or by writing directly to the Merit System Examining Committee Post Office Box 1887, Sacramento (9), California.

Residence is no longer an eligibility requirement of the three categorical assistance programs in Rhode Island.

* * * *

New Jersey and North Carolina require one year's residence for Aged Aid.

* * * *

The Illinois Public Aid Commission has started a program requiring that financially competent children assist parents who are receiving Old Age Aid.

* * * *

Average payments for Aged Aid in Nebraska reached an all time high of $25.36 in October, according to a recent report.

* * * *

In Oklahoma average payments will exceed $25 in December.

* * * *

Nevada has repealed its responsibility of relatives law in Aged Aid.

* * * *

State welfare officials in Colorado, in conference with U. S. Indian Service will determine whether Ute Indians living on the Consolidated Ute Agency reservation are entitled to public assistance. The main points at issue are "whether the Indians are wards of the Federal Government and to what extent they possess resources of value and incomes."

* * * *

Utah has removed the 21-year minimum age requirement for Aid to the Blind.

IN APPEAL

DISCONTINUANCE OF AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN because the two older children in the family were not attending school and were making no attempt to obtain employment is not in accordance with the Aid to Needy Children Law, according to the Social Welfare Board's decision in July Appeal No. 21. Since there was insufficient income in the home after aid was stopped on December 31, 1942, retroactive aid was ordered for the period from January through June, 1943, in the amount of $99.31 minus the mother's monthly income.

* * *

ELIGIBILITY BEGINS ON THE DATE THE FINDINGS OF A COURT establish the facts upon which eligibility is based, rather than from the date of the court decision according to the action taken by the Social Welfare Board in June Aged Appeal No. 26.

Old Age Security had been discontinued July 31, 1940, because of doubtful citizenship. On May 1, 1942, Superior Court action established the place of birth as California. Retroactive aid was granted in November, 1942, for June and July, 1942. Upon a rehearing of the appeal, retroactive aid was granted from the date of discontinuance to June, 1942.

* * *

WHILE IN RECEIPT OF OLD AGE SECURITY an industrial life insurance policy without beneficiary, was taken out, according to the facts presented at the hearing of Aged Appeal No. 6 at the July Social Welfare Board meeting.

The county contended that an overpayment had been made as the policy was considered the property of the insured and a son-in-law paid the premiums.

The Board found that the insured was not necessarily the owner of this policy, due to its nature, and ruled that since the appellant was not in possession of the policy and the premiums were paid by another, there was no overpayment.

* * *

AN APPELLANT IS ENTITLED TO FILE AN APPLICATION in the county in which she is residing, regardless of appeals pending from counties of prior residence according to the Social Welfare Board ruling in July Aged Appeal No. 23.

(Turn the page.)

IN APPEAL

(Continued from page 18.)

An application for aid was first made and denied in County A. After an appeal to the Board had been filed, but before the hearing had occurred, the appellant moved to County B. The latter county refused to accept the application because of the pending appeal. The Board ordered County B to take the application.

* * * *

IN VIEW OF THE OPINION EXPRESSED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL in AGO NS4609 the collection of an overpayment by the county from Aged Appeallant No. 24 was erroneous, the Social Welfare Board ruled in July.

The county had collected the amount received from the cashing of an insurance policy which was not declared at the time of application. With other policies in the recipient's possession the total insurance exceeded the $1,000 exempt by law.

The Board ordered the county to return the State and county share of the amount collected, and return the Federal portion when and if it becomes available.

* * * *

AID WAS DISCONTINUED, in August Aged Appeal No. 6, because the appellant's spouse inherited $7,671.52 and the county contended they were unable to determine whether any of the money received was community property.

From the evidence presented, it appeared that the appellant's spouse was the sole heir, and that the stock was her separate property. Retroactive aid, therefore, was awarded in the amount to which the appellant proved eligible for December 1, 1942, through July 31, 1943, and current aid from August 1, 1943.

* * * *

The last issue of the News Bulletin appeared in May, 1943. No date has been set for releasing the next issue.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

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*
* THE NEXT MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIAL *
* WELFARE BOARD WILL BE HELD IN SACRAMENTO *
* ON JANUARY 19, 20, and 21, 1944. *
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"ABOUT TOM" BY IRMA WEIL, with illustrations by Marty Links, is of interest to California social workers who have known Miss Weil for many years. In it the author traces the story of three-year-old Tom's developing sense of human values.

Based on Miss Weil's long experience in the field of child welfare, as well as her intimate knowledge of the two leading characters, the book is dedicated "to Tom and Big Sister, the inspiration and innocent victims of these sketches."

Vivid illustrations by Marty Links, cartoonist for the San Francisco Chronicle, add to the interest of the book which is available from The Island Workshop Press, New York City, for $1.75.

* * * *

Director C. M. Wollenberg attended the annual meeting of the National Council of State Welfare Administrators, an affiliate of the American Public Welfare Association, in Chicago on December 7, 8, and 9. While there, he conferred with State and Federal officials regarding the administration of the public assistance programs and related problems.

* * * *

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN CALIFORNIA - OCTOBER 1943

Aid	Recipients	Expenditures
Old Age Security	156,125	$7,377,973.57
Aid to Needy Blind	6,249	294,450.60
Aid to Partially Self-Supporting Blind	233	11,372.61
Aid to Needy Children	20,373	562,340.61
Indigent Aid	20,018	359,152.47

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NEWS BULLETIN

State Department of Social Welfare

VOL. 6 NO 1 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA MAY, 1944

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THE NEWS BULLETIN
PUBLISHED BY
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD
BEN KOENIG, CHAIRMAN
MRS. MARY E. BARKWILL GERALD KEPPLE
JOHN C. CUNEO JOHN T. MARTIN
WILFORD H. HOWARD MRS. JESSIE S. WILLIAMSON
CHARLES M. WOLLENBERG
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE

ALL INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR, THE NEWS BULLETIN, STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, 616 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

ADOPTION LOAD RISING

CONFRONTED BY AN INCREASING NUMBER of adoption petitions, apparently due to the war, the Department has recently added six agents to its staff to handle the heavier load. Just as the number of marriages and births, legitimate and illegitimate, have risen, so the number of adoption petitions has grown, taxing alike the facilities of private adoption agencies and this Department.

PERSONS IN CHARGE OF THE PROGRAM for the State indicate that the fact that many of the natural fathers and adoptive fathers are in military service is not surprising since servicemen are the potential "father group" of the country. In the case of stepparent adoptions it is probable that the adoption plan is expedited by the man's entry into the service.

The movement of population into California has likewise increased the requests from out-of-state agencies for adoption investigations in this State. Since there is a conspicious lack of uniform adoption laws among the various states new problems are created at times by these requests.

WHILE ADOPTION PETITIONS AND REQUESTS for children for adoption are mounting, the private agencies placing children for adoption find themselves handicapped by a lack of facilities for housing children pending placement. In some instances, too, there is a lack of staff.

Turn to page 3

NEWS BULLETIN

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

MR. GERALD KEPPLE, FORMER ASSEMBLYMAN, was appointed to the Social Welfare Board by Governor Warren in January. A graduate of Whittier College and a past president of the California State Bar, Mr. Kepple has been interested in welfare activities for many years. He is a member of many civic and fraternal organizations in Whittier where he resides with his wife and 3 children.

HIS LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE AND LEGAL BACKGROUND as well as his interest in welfare problems makes him a valuable addition to the Board.

MR. JOHN T. MARTIN OF SAN DIEGO, who has been a leader in, and past president of, the San Diego Chamber of Commerce was likewise appointed to the Social Welfare Board by Governor Warren in January. Mr. Martin, a florist by occupation, is President of the San Diego War Chest and a member of the Executive Committee of the California War Chest. He has been an active participant and official in Masonic activities in the southern city.

MR. MARTIN'S INTEREST IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WELFARE activities will make his advice helpful in the considerations of the Board.

BOARD CHAIRMAN ELECTED

Mr. Ben Koenig, Los Angeles attorney and a member of the Social Welfare Board since 1941, was elected Chairman for the ensuing year at the February meeting. Mr. Koenig succeeds Col. Archibald B. Young who resigned as Chairman at the December, 1943, meeting.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR APPOINTED

ON MARCH 1, 1944, MR. C. A. HERBAGE, an employee of this Department since 1935, became Deputy Director. He occupies an exempt position.

Immediately prior to assuming his new duties Mr. Herbage had been an administrative assistant to the Director for more than two years. Previously he was Coordinator for the Department for six years. During much of this time he has been the Department representative at the Legislature.

Earlier experience includes five years work with the Los Angeles County Department of Charities as Assistant Director of State Aid and nine years in the industrial field in Southern California.

Mr. Herbage received his training at the University of Southern California and the McGeorge College of Law.

His long experience with the Department will make him an invaluable assistant to the Director.

ADOPTION LOAD RISING

(Continued from page 1)

Contrary to popular belief these agencies are not set up to supply children for eagerly waiting parents but rather to find suitable homes for children who need parents. In order to adequately discharge their responsibility to these children they must not only know the child well, but must also make a thorough investigation of the home in which the child is placed. Neither of these things can be accomplished in a short time. Because private agencies are unable to meet all the requests for placement of children, the number of irregular placements is undoubtedly increasing. More parents, too, are making their own arrangements for their children. This is reflected in the rise of independent adoption petitions handled by this Department

STATISTICS RECENTLY COMPILED in the Department show the increase in adoption petitions in the State for the period from July, 1938, through April, 1944, arranged by fiscal years.

	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	July 1943 April 1944
Stepparent Adoptions	339	423	512	860	1,366	1351
Independent Adoptions	476	519	618	873	1,114	1394
Agency Adoptions	577	619	662	676	560	493

The following table giving the number of independent adoption petitions received in this Department since July 1, 1943, indicates that these are increasing steadily.

Month	Number	Month	Number
July 1943	122	December 1943	128
August 1943	137	January 1944	144
September 1943	136	February 1944	141
October 1943	135	March 1944	162
November 1943	125	April 1944	165

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HOSPITAL FACILITIES EXPANDING

TO INSURE THE NECESSARY HOSPITAL FACILITIES for public health protection, the care of low and marginal income patients and to provide work for returning servicemen are the objectives of post war planning now under way in several counties. Actual hospital construction is underway in some communities, while in others plans for additions to existing hospital structures have been drawn up and submitted to Federal authorities for the necessary appropriations.

San Diego County Hospital has a 220-bed addition nearing completion which was financed by a Federal grant of $326,000, while San Bernardino County has been granted $201,000 for a 40-bed isolation ward.

ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL FACILITIES and a nurses' home have been made possible in Los Angeles through a Federal Works Agency grant in April. Sonoma County is receiving funds for a new nurses' home, in order that their training school may be expanded in line with the new Federal plan for nurses' training.

A completely new modern hospital is planned by Trinity County. Orange County is studying the possibility of securing additional quarters for its tuberculosis sanitarium and extensive expansion of Sacramento County Hospital facilities are under consideration by the architect.

STANDARDS FOR NURSERIES ISSUED

TO KEEP SACRIFICES OF, AND RISKS TO, CHILD LIFE at a minimum is the goal of this Department in presenting Standards for Nurseries for Infants Under Two Years of Age, as approved by the Social Welfare Board in January, 1944. The Department recognizes fully that the best care for this age group is in their own homes; but when the employment of mothers makes this impossible, then foster home placement, where the family life essential for normal development can be provided, is the best substitute. This is especially important in time of war when emotional strains are more severe than usual.

To meet this need the Department has urged extensive recruiting of boarding homes. Social and health agencies have, however, been unsuccessful in recruiting and maintaining a sufficient number of homes to meet the needs of the women who, for economic or patriotic reasons are now employed. Since it was apparent that plans were underway to establish nurseries for children under two it seemed best to meet the emergency situation by presenting standards which these incipient institutions must meet. This would help minimize some of the dangers inherent in the situation.

SINCE THE STANDARDS are for the war emergency only, they were adopted for the duration, and six months thereafter.

Direct licensing responsibility for these agencies is assumed by this Department since nurseries conducted under these standards will be institutions rather than private boarding homes.

Copies of the standards may be secured upon request to the Division of Child Welfare, 616 K Street, Sacramento, California.

HAWAIIAN EVACUEES

RECOGNIZING THAT AN EVACUATION PROGRAM is not complete until persons removed by the Government have been reestablished in their old localities, the Social Security Board through the Civilian War Assistance program, is aiding in the return of Hawaiian evacuees.

SAN FRANCISCO, AS THE CHIEF PORT OF DEBARKATION for arriving evacuees, gave active assistance through its public welfare department in establishing the evacuees upon their arrival in this country. Now that some are returning to the Islands, the San Francisco Public Welfare Department is again being called upon for help in accomplishing their return.

THE NATIONAL PROGRAM has gotten under way slowly since priorities for civilian passage must be cleared through the Twelfth and Fourteenth Naval Districts. Often several months elapses before the person is notified to come to the coast to await the sailing date. Prior to this notification, the Public Welfare Department of Hawaii, through the Civilian War Assistance program, has ascertained that housing is available for the evacuees and that their immediate needs can be met upon arrival. The actual time of sailing is carefully guarded. Since some time may elapse between their arrival in San Francisco and their departure financial aid may be needed in the interim.

ALTHOUGH CALIFORNIAN, AND ESPECIALLY SAN FRANCISCAN EXPERIENCE was used, in many instances, as a basis for formulating national plicies and procedures, not all evacuees are located in this State. The procedures as worked out are operative in all 48 states, wherever an evacuee, i.e., a person who returned to this country under a government plan after December 7, 1941, may be located. California and San Francisco, especially, may well be proud of the service rendered to these groups of the civilian population.

ENEMY ALIEN AID

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PROGRAM for paroling enemy aliens from the government internment camps, counties are now being asked to make certain social investigations.

Neither the State Department of Social Welfare or the county welfare departments assume any parole responsibilities for these persons who are released from internment by the Department of Justice, on order of the U. S. Attorney General, to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Service to the parolee begins prior to his actual release from the camp, as the county is often requested to investigate the employment and housing situation in relation to this person's particular needs. The welfare departments are then expected to render case work service after the person's arrival in the community. Financial assistance, if necessary, is given under the federally financed program for enemy aliens and others affected by restrictive governmental action.

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ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR

MR. THOMAS P. DOUGLAS, for six years Director of the Department of Social Welfare of Orange County, joined the State Department staff on April 15, as assistant to the Director in charge of the Los Angeles office.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Douglas first came to the United States in 1911. He settled in California in 1927 after having served three years with the Canadian Army during World War I. His career in welfare work was started in the state of Washington following his return from the war. There he served for some time as a state rehabilitation officer for the American Legion.

Mr. Douglas has been interested in work with young people for many years and has been an active participant in the County Welfare Director's Association.

His world travels as a marine engineer, his rehabilitation work with ex-service men, his continued interest in young people and their problems, and his experience as a county welfare director should be of value to the Department in the many complex problems facing it in the future.

ADOPTIONS INCREASING

(Continued from page 3)

Fifteen agents are now giving full time to the investigation of adoption petitions. Six were recently added to the Department staff, five of them under a special emergency grant from the U. S. Children's Bureau. In accordance with the Department's in-service training program, a one weeks' induction course was given to this group, to familiarize them with the background and objectives of the Department, the philosphy, standards and policies of adoptions, and to provide an opportunity for some practical experience including attendance at a court hearing on adoptions.

A pamphlet on the adoption laws and procedures which was published by the Department in January, 1944, is being widely circulated and will undoubtedly serve to familiarize public and private agencies, lawyers, physicians, and parents with the procedure to be followed in making placements. This may eventually help to reduce the number of irregular placements.

The general increase in adoption petitions has meant that this Department is constantly being called upon to establish policies which involve complicated human relationships. Frequently these require legal interpretation from the Attorney General's office. Gradually, a body of experience and knowledge is being built up which can be made the basis for continued leadership in this field through the Department's Division of Child Welfare.

Merit System Exams

"BRING THE EXAMINATIONS TO THE CANDIDATES" is now the slogan of the Merit System Examining Committee. Tests for 7 clerical and 2 professional classifications were held during March in 26 locations in California and 11 outside the State. During May, examinations were given for 7 professional and 4 clerical classifications, in 24 places within the State and 21 outside California. Over 1,000 applications were filed for the two series of examinations.

SPURRED ON BY THE GASOLINE SHORTAGE the Committee, through careful planning, arranged for both written and oral examinations to be given at strategic locations throughout the State. So carefully picked were these, that no candidate had to travel more than 25 miles to take the test.

This achievement was only possible because of the cooperation of the school authorities throughout the State. Their willingness to make available to the Merit System Examining Committee school facilities, including the use of rooms, typewriters, etc., as well as furnishing proctors for the examinations, made it possible for all candidates to take the tests with a limited amount of travel.

In order that necessary personnel will be available the Merit System Examining Committee is continuing to receive applications for all classes of positions. As soon as enough applications are received dates for the next series of examinations will be announced.

Enemy Alien Aid

(Continued from page 5)

Selected for parole are persons who, it is thought, can be gainfully employed outside the camps without endangering national safety. Some individuals are returning to their families, others have relatives, friends, or employment in the State, still others have no definite tieshere but are sent to the State because of employment opportunities or for other social reasons.

THE NUMBER RELEASED THUS FAR has been small, only fourteen requests for service having been received to date. The program, however, is important since it represents another new departure in the field of public welfare. The services to be rendered by the welfare departments are distinctly limited since all activities relating to parole remain the responsibility of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. However, the challenge implicit in helping these people adjust to life outside the camps is stimulating to both the public and private agencies participating in the new program.

BLIND ACHIEVING SELF-SUPPORT

Proof that persons who receive Aid to Partially Self-Supporting Blind Residents are rapidly becoming self-supporting is contained in statistics recently made public by the Division for the Blind.

Between July 1, 1941, when the new program became effective and December, 1943, 476 persons received aid. During the same period 158 persons or 33.2% of the total caseload achieved self support to the extent that their aid could be discontinued. Thirty-five more individuals or 7.4% were completely self-supporting for part of the time. Many in this group will eventually become entirely self-supporting. These statistics are further borne out by the fact that in almost every month of 1943 the number of persons for whom aid was discontinued exceeded those who applied for assistance.

Not only are these figures important because they represent an annual saving of $94,800 in State and county funds (assuming that persons now self-supporting do not reapply for aid). Far more significant are the satisfactions which the former recipients experience in knowing that, despite their handicap, they are able to be self-supporting members of society. This impetus to their morale is incalculable. The success of the whole APSB program attests to the wisdom of the Legislature in enacting a second plan of public assistance for the blind in California and is a tribute to the courage which many sightless persons have shown in their efforts to become self-supporting.

DIRECTORY OF AGED INSTITUTIONS

A DIRECTORY OF PRIVATE, BENEVOLENT, charitable, fraternal and sectarian institutions for the aged in California has recently been issued by the Department. It contains information on sixty institutions known to be operating under Sections 2300 through 2310 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Many of these are authorized to enter into life care agreements while others furnish board and care on a monthly basis only.

Copies of the directory may be secured without charge from the Division of Child Welfare, 616 K Street, Sacramento, California.

BUDGET GUIDE

Completion of the usual spring pricing to determine the need for revision to the OAS budget guide was announced at the April meeting of the Social Welfare Board. More counties were included in this pricing than in the fall study. The food item remains the same as that currently in use. Since there was no substantial change in other items, no change was made in the budget guide.

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

A UNIQUE EXPERIMENT IN INSTITUTES for foster parents was successfully conducted by Stanislaus County Welfare Department on March 31, 1944, when the afternoon session was conducted by the foster mothers. In response to previously submitted questions, they discussed the responsibilities of the boarding home mother, the needs of the boarding home child, and allied topics. About a third of the foster mothers in the county attended the sessions which were addressed in the morning by Miss Miley M. Pope, Miss Lucile Kennedy, and Mrs. Helen Wightman Simmons, of this Department

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CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HOME MAKER, a new publication for foster parents, which was issued recently by the Foster Homes Section, Los Angeles Council of Social Agencies. Sponsored by the child welfare agencies in the community, its purposes are to strengthen the relationship between foster parents and the agencies, to clarify mutual responsibilities and obligations to children in foster homes and to keep its readers informed of new developments in the child welfare and especially the foster home field. Space is provided for questions from foster parents who are urged to send in topics for discussion. The first issue announced the Los Angeles Foster Parents' Institute held on May 4, at which Miss Lucile Kennedy of this Department spoke, as well as representatives from private social agencies.

* * * *

AFTER MONTHS OF CAREFUL PLANNING San Bernardino County inaugurated its in-service training program with an institute on January 26. The staff of the Riverside County Welfare Department were invited to attend and a group of about 80 persons participated in the discussion.

Discussion leaders on the subject of aged aid included Mrs. Esther Elder, Director of the Pasadena City Welfare Department, Miss Madeline Sheridan, and Mr. Carel Mulder, both of the State Department staff. Much of the discussion centered about questions previously prepared by the county workers, from their experience in administering the Old Age Security program.

Another institute was held, to which Riverside County was again invited, on April 25. Aid to Needy Children problems, budgeting, and residence questions were considered by Miss Miley Pope, Mrs. Helen Stebbins, and Mr. C. A. Herbage, all of this Department.

This joint consideration of case material, carefully planned by the San Bernardino County Welfare Department, has been of mutual benefit.

MEDICAL PROBLEMS STUDIED

Recognizing that the medical social problems arising in Children of Incapacitated Fathers and Tuberculous Father cases are in need of further evaluation, the Aid to Needy Children Division has recently undertaken such a study with the cooperation of the medical social worker.

In order to ascertain the current problems facing the county welfare departments, they have been asked, through the Division of Field Service, for general background material on the facilities for medical care in CIF and TBF cases, as well as for specific problems in the operation of the program. The reactions of the counties and physicians to the tentatively revised medical report forms is also being sought, prior to printing of the forms.

County welfare departments have been most cooperative in the study. They have also helped in the compilation of a list of active cases in the CIF and TBF classifications. This will be currently maintained in the State Department office and will supply a continuing picture of the problems in these cases.

Conferences have been held, as part of the study, with the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the State Department of Public Health and the State Tuberculosis Association. The latter association is preparing some interesting material which will be made available to the counties at a later date.

Interest aroused through the study has resulted in some counties continuing to evaluate and strengthen their own local resources relating to these two classifications.

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY

EVER ALERT TO NEW METHODS of securing adequate personnel for the county welfare departments operating under the Merit System, the Merit System Examining Committee has recently announced a new plan for securing clerical help.

DURING APRIL AND MAY TYPING AND STENOGRAPHIC TESTS were given to high school seniors throughout the State by the Merit System Examining Committee. Satisfactory completion of these tests resulted in the issuance to the candidate of a certificate of proficiency, valid for one year. By passing a written clerical test to be given probably in June, these students become eligible for appointment to the position of Junior Typist Clerk and Junior Stenographer Clerk.

FURTHER USE OF CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY in the periods between examinations will help directors choose qualified personnel, who have previously demonstrated their stenographic or typing skill, even though eligibles may not be available from lists.

WAR DURATION APPOINTMENTS

LESS THAN ONE PERCENT

As of February 29, 1944, 696 persons were employed in the 52 county welfare departments operating under the California Merit System. Of this total, 224 persons were occupying provisional, emergency, or war-duration appointments.

Type of Appointment	Professional	Clerical	Totals
Provisional	118	86	204
Emergency	7	6	13
War-duration	5	2	7

A significant conclusion based on the data shown above is that 90% of the personnel who are provisional employees have met the regular education and experience requirements for their particular position.

Although the Social Welfare Board in December, 1943, approved the establishment of the war-duration type of appointment as a means of meeting personnel shortages in some of the county welfare departments, it is significant that only seven war-duration appointments, or less than 1% of the total appointments, have been made by counties, because it has been possible to recruit employees who meet the regular requirements of education and experience for practically all of the Merit System classes of positions.

THE MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS ESTABLISHED for the newly-created war-duration type of appointment permit the selection of less well-qualified persons in the absence of Merit System eligible lists. Although persons in war-duration appointments are not required to take a Merit System examination, they must be replaced by persons from a regular eligible list when there are three or more persons available from the list. In the absence of appropriate eligible lists, war-duration appointments expire not later than 180 days after the termination of the war.

MEDICAL SOCIAL CONSULTANT

Appointment of Mary Roddy as State Department of Social Welfare consultant in medical social work was announced, effective September 20, 1943. Her activities at present are related chiefly to Children's and Aged Aid.

Miss Roddy has her Master of Science degree in medical social work from Western Reserve University. Her past experience includes medical social work with the American Red Cross in San Francisco and the U. S. Veteran's Bureau in South Dakota, as well as child welfare work in Utah and case work with the California State Relief Administration.

The average needy person in the six southeastern states receives only about one half as much in old age aid as do the aged in the nation as a whole. Figures released by the Social Security Board show the monthly average for the nation is $26.65, while for the south it is $13.48.

* * * *

Elimination of the citizenship requirement for aged recipients has proved a financial advantage to New Jersey and its municipalities. Aliens formerly receiving aid from the state and cities have now been transferred to aged aid, where the Federal government participates in the grant

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Florida recipients of aged aid received an average increase of $5.50 in April. This was possible because of a $2,000,000 increase in revenue from horse racing which is being apportioned over the remaining 15 months of the biennium.

* * * *

Colorado has been advised that the Social Security Board will not recognize two laws passed by the last legislature. One measure would allow recipients to earn money, without deduction, to make up amounts taken from their monthly grants because of fund deficiencies. The other law would allow recipients to appeal directly to district courts.

* * * *

The Missouri legislature in special session passed an emergency appropriation bill for $3,180,000 for additional funds to carry the State Social Security program through the rest of the year.

* * * *

Blind persons in New York need have only 1 year's residence to be eligible for aid under the provisions of a new law recently signed by the governor. Aid may now be extended to aged and blind in private nursing homes; age and need constitute eligibility for aid without proof of physical disability; and aid may be given dependent children of women whose husbands are serving in the armed forces or on American merchant vessels, under the provisions of other new laws.

IN APPEAL

Affirmation of county action in granting Blind appellant No. 20, an increase to $34 a month was voted by the Social Welfare Board in December. The appellant, who receives $40 a month Federal veteran's pension, contended that since he is blind he cannot cook his own meals and the purchase price of these in restaurants should be considered an excess need. The Board agreed to the county estimate of $20 for this excess need, plus $4 for stenographic and laundry service, also as excess needs and a $10 basic grant.

* * * *

TYPICAL OF SEVERAL OLD AGE SECURITY APPEALS granted recently by the Social Welfare Board were February appeals No's 17 and 18. In both cases retroactive aid was granted because, in the past, payments received from a contract of sale were deducted in full. Attorney General's Opinion NS4943, issued June 10, 1943, reversed earlier opinions, under which the county had acted, and ruled that only interest payments should be considered income to the person and hence deductible from the grant.

* * * *

WAR BONDS ARE PERSONAL PROPERTY and the ownership of them, together with other personal property, in excess of $600, renders a recipient ineligible for Aged Aid according to the Social Welfare Board's decision in February appeal No. 12. The county demand for reimbursement is therefore in order.

* * * *

ALTHOUGH THE RECIPIENT, IN FEBRUARY AGED APPEAL No. 9 intended that funds received from the sale of property should be placed in escrow toward the purchase of another piece of property, this had not actually been accomplished on the first of the month following the sale of the property. Since these funds were available to him and were in excess of the amount of personal property allowed under the Old Age Security Law he was ineligible for aid according to the decision of the Board. On the first of the next month, however, the funds had been placed in escrow and were therefore unavailable to him. At that time he was eligible for assistance. This is in accord with AGO NS5149.

Turn to page 15

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS:

DUPLICATE WARRANTS MAY BE ISSUED by the county auditor provided the conditions set forth in Section 140 of the Welfare and Institutions Code are met. This should be done when the payee was legally entitled to the warrant at time of issuance, even though more than 6 months has elapsed since the issuance date. State participation is allowable if the warrant was properly issued.

(AGO NS5349 3/1/44)

THE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD HAS ACTED in accordance with the Social Security Board rulings relating to agricultural income in their interpretation of the "rate" of aid. Rulings set forth in Bulletin 219, 219 A, and 219 B (now Manual Sections 151-93 and 151-95) are in accord with the intent of Public Law 45 as interpreted by the Social Security Board. In order not to render the State ineligible for Federal funds their interpretation of agricultural labor must be accepted.

A blanket statement that all income received by a recipient from services performed in the commercial canning or freezing industries would be casual income, is not possible. Each instance must be individually considered, although a liberal construction of the law should be followed.

(AGO NS5294. 4/11/44 to the Honorable Lee T. Bashore)

ERRONEOUS REPAYMENTS shall be returned to recipients of aid upon proper presentation of their claims. When the recipient was not the payer the claim should be filed jointly by the payer and the recipient. In this case the repayment should be jointly made, unless the recipient gives written consent for payment to the payer alone. Claims may be filed by or paid to an executor or administrator.

In Old Age Security, pursuant to Section 2222.7 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, return shall be made of erroneous repayments collected during the period from July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1943, provided a claim is filed prior to June 30, 1944.

(AGO NS5407. 5/8/44)

AS A MATTER OF LAW, it is not necessary to have an adjudication of abandonment as a condition to consent by the SDSW to an adoption in which the child has been deserted by its parents, without provision for its identification. The Department may require an adjudication as a condition to its consent in any case in which the Department believes it is for the child's best interest that this be done.

(AGO NS5322 3/3/44)

SHOULD A FORMER OLD AGE SECURITY recipient be released from the county hospital during the month, he is entitled, if otherwise eligible, to aid for the balance of the month. The county is only entitled to payment of the hospital subvention for the number of days in the month during which the former recipient was actually an inmate of the hospital. The Social Welfare Board may grant retroactive aid to a recipient who was eligible for a portion of the month following his release from the hospital. If the hospital subvention had been paid for the full month, the county should apply this money toward the payment of the retroactive aid.

(AGO NS5350 3/1/44)

Turn the page

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS:

AN INSURANCE POLICY held by a woman on the life of her divorced husband is not for investment purposes and therefore comes within the $1,000 exemption permitted in Section 2163 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, provided the policy meets the other requirements for exemption.

(AGO NS5402 4/18/44 to District Attorney of San Diego County)

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The above opinions received by the State Department of Social Welfare have not been summarized in previous issues of the News Bulletin. Rules and regulations pertinent to them have been or will be forwarded to the counties, after approval by the State Social Welfare Board.

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IN APPEAL

(Continued from page 13)

REAL ESTATE COMMISSIONS WHICH HAD BEEN EARNED though not paid, prior to receipt of Old Age Security, were considered casual income by the Social Welfare Board in February appeal No. 22. Since they were not received regularly and the amounts varied, they did not form a basis upon which the appellant could plan with security. The county's agreement for reimbursement was therefore not in order and the amount of the reimbursement must be refunded to the appellant.

* * * *

INCOME IN THE FORM OF GIFTS which are not of a continuing nature and for which there is no means of planning are considered casual income, ruled the Social Welfare Board in March aged appeal No. 15. Discontinuance by the county was in error and retroactive aid was awarded.

* * * *

EMPLOYMENT IN AN EXPERIMENTAL POULTRY LABORATORY cannot be considered agricultural labor. Earnings, therefrom, cannot be exempt according to the Social Welfare Board decision in March aged appeal No. 10.

* * * *

DENIAL OF OLD AGE SECURITY BECAUSE THE APPELLANTS were planning to move to another county is not in accordance with the law, stated the Social Welfare Board in March aged appeal No. 13. Since at the time of denial the appellants were in residence in the county of application, that county was ordered to pay retroactive aid and to continue assistance until the appellants have been out of the county for one year, provided they remain otherwise eligible.

Turn the page

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The last issue of the News Bulletin appeared in December, 1943. No date has been set for releasing the next issue.

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EMPLOYED MINOR'S EARNINGS

THE APPROACHING SUMMER VACATION PERIOD with its potentialities for seasonal employment of youth in families receiving public assistance calls attention again to the problem of the minor's earnings as they affect the ANC grant.

In the past some children in families receiving ANC have been discouraged from seeking or continuing seasonal employment because they feared their earnings would cause a reduction in or stoppage of aid. Now it is recognized that independence and a feeling of responsibility are cultivated by giving consideration to the child's own plans for his expenditures. If the child knows that his earnings may be used for his own present or future educational needs, special clothing items, recreation, etc., he is more apt to seek employment. Moreover, when he feels that his own needs are receiving adequate consideration, he will take into account the other needs of the family and be more willing to assist in meeting them.

SINCE THE BUDGETING PRINCIPLE in ANC allows for considerable individual variation in meeting special family needs, the counties have a broad area of discretion in this field.

Social Welfare Board approval of this policy is indicated by the decision in an ANC appeal heard at the March Board and reviewed elsewhere in this issue as well as in the adoption of Department Bulletin 209A which sets forth this broader interpretation.

IN APPEAL

(Continued from page 15)

THE MINOR SON OF THE OAS APPELLANT in March appeal No. 19 was emancipated, in the opinion of the Social Welfare Board. The son had obtained his own job, had designated that his $40 monthly contribution should be used for his mother, who was ineligible for aid, and had used the balance of his earnings according to his own desires. The county, therefore, was ordered to pay retroactive aid for the period during which one-half of the son's contribution had been deducted from the father's grant.

* * * *

A LIBERAL INTERPRETATION OF REASONABLE EXPENDITURES made from the earnings of an employed minor was sanctioned by the Social Welfare Board in the March Children's appeal No. 20. During two months' employment a minor daughter purchased such items as a gym suit and shoes, school supplies, senior picture, club sweater, senior pin, and school clothes, paid a cleaner's bill and contributed for shoes and school supplies for a brother and sister, as well as making a contribution to her mother and providing for her own lunch money, carfare and amusements. Expenditures for these items, which were considered reasonable, were approved because they were purchased from the minor's earnings.

Caseload Trends

STATISTICS ON THE OLD AGE SECURITY CASELOAD for January, February, and March, indicate that the increase due to the 1943 legislative changes has passed its peak and that the caseload is gradually reaching a stable level. In January the load rose by only 194 cases as contrasted with a rise of 616 in December and an average increase of about 1,150 a month from July to November of 1943. The number of applications pending in January was the smallest in the history of the Federal program in California.

In February and March there was an actual decrease in the number of Old Age Security recipients. Although the decreases in each instance were less than one hundred cases they further indicated the stabilization occurring in the program.

THE AID TO THE BLIND PROGRAM continued to show the decline in caseload which has been apparent since November, 1940, when the peak was reached. This indicates that the group who are eligible under the law has been largely absorbed in earlier intake.

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING AID TO NEEDY CHILDREN has been almost constant for the past 7 months. Prior to that an unbroken and rapid decline had occurred for the preceding 2½ years.

Stabilization of these programs means that the State and county welfare departments have more opportunity to render service to the groups now on aid, since their energies are not absorbed by the influx of new applicants.

Administrative Review Again Underway

The Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board has again initiated plans for its annual review of the operation of the public assistance program in California.

As part of this study of total operations in the State the Bureau will review the work of 10 counties. As in the past, this will include consideration of their structure and procedures, as well as the review of a sample of cases.

The fourth annual review scheduled to start about May 15th will include the following counties: Del Norte, Fresno, Humboldt, Riverside, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Sonoma, and Stanislaus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD WILL BE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR TWO DAYS ONLY ON JUNE 22 AND 23, 1944.

MARIE GAPEN'S MANY FRIENDS throughout the Department and the State heard with surprise her announcement early in March that she was resigning immediately. Responding to the lure of further education at the University of Mexico she left this Department after almost six years' employment, first as a social welfare agent and then as a field representative.

Her friends join in wishing her a stimulating year.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN CALIFORNIA
APRIL, 1944

Aid	Recipients	Payments	Average Grant
Old Age Security	157,796	$7,432,961.29	$47.10
Aid to Needy Blind	5,784	273,610.04	47.30
Aid to Partially Self-Supporting Blind	235	11,574.73	49.25
Aid to Needy Children	20,085	589,672.76	29.36*
General County Relief	20,067	375,726.44	50.81**
			25.61***

* Per Child
** Per Family Case
***Per Single Person

NEW ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At the request of Dr. Walter F. Dexter, Director, Department of Education, Mr. Perry Sundquist, Chief of the Division for the Blind, has consented to serve in the 5-member Advisory Committee to the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. The needs of the handicapped groups which the Bureau serves will be studied and State and Federal policies reviewed to ascertain how these needs may best be met.